Zyuganov Accuses Yeltsin of Unfair Electioneering

MOSCOW (Reuter) — Communist presidential hopeful Gennady Zyuganov, in a protest to Russia's election organizers, on Wednesday accused President Boris Yeltsin's campaign team of flouting election law ahead of the July 3 runoff.

Zyuganov said many regional leaders had been warned they would lose their posts if their regions did not support Yeltsin. He also accused the Kremlin leader of buying votes with handouts of cash that should have been spent on paying wage and pensions arrears.

(Contd on Pg. 14)



20 PAGES PRICE 200 RIALS

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Karadzic Sets "Terms" for Resignation

PALE, Bosnia-Herzegovina (AFP) — Bosnian Serb "President" Radovan Karadzic has agreed to step down if he is given "very firm guarantees" of recognition for the Serb entity, a source close to the Serb authorities told AFP Wednesday.

The source said Karadzic — who is wanted by the UN war crimes court on war crimes charges — had agreed to step down if he got the guarantees that the Serbs' "vital interests" would be protected.

These "vital interests" were understood by observers here to be international recognition of the Serb entity in Bosnia as a state.

Hekmatyar Enters Kabul After Rocket Attack

KABUL (AFP) — Faction leader Gulbuddin Hekmatyar defied a rocket assault by the Taleban militia on Wednesday to enter Kabul to take up the Afghan prime minister's position.

The head of the Hezb-i-Islami group drove into Kabul at the head of a 100 vehicle convoy, hours after two fierce rocket assaults on the city that left at least 61 dead.

(Contd on Pg. 14)

President Honors 7th-Tir Bomb Blast Martyrs

TEHRAN (IRNA) — President Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani here on Wednesday honored the memory of 72 top statesmen who attained martyrdom in a terrorist bomb blast at the building of the Islamic Republic Party in Tehran in 1981.

In a meeting with the bereaved families of the martyrs on the eve of the martyrdom anniversary of the elite officials, President Rafsanjani said the pure bloods of the martyrs aroused the sentiments of people, thus insuring the destiny of the Islamic Revolution.

He said the then Chief Justice Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti and each of the 72 martyrs were top officials of the revolution who served to reinforce the Islamic Revolution either before or after their martydom.

He said the event which took place on 7th of Tir, 1360 (June, 27, 1981) is marks of the outstanding scenes of the Islamic Revolution which foiled the anti-Islam atmosphere created by the world arrogance and its lackeys inside the country.

President Rafsanjani said the Leader of the Islamic Revolution Ayatollah Seyed Ali Khamenei is an "alive martyr" who has survived an assassination attempt.

He stressed the need for protection of the values left behind by the 72 martyrs and said the 7th Tir event should be clarified for the future generations to become familiar with the realities of the Islamic Revolution.



(AFP PHOTO)

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia: (FILES) Picture dated November 13 1995 shows the scene in Riyadh's main shopping street after it was shattered when a huge blast tore apart U.S. military offices killing six people, five Americans.

19 Dead, 386 Wounded in Saudi Bomb Attack

RIYADH (AFP) — A bomb attack on a Saudi air base killed 19 Americans and wounded a total of 386 other people including U.S. nationals, Saudis and Bangladeshis, according to a new Saudi Interior Ministry toll Wednesday.

It was the first confirmation that other nationalities had been wounded in the blast which rocked the air base at El Khobar on the eastern Persian Gulf coast late Tuesday.

In Washington the Pentagon also revised its toll to 19 people dead and 80 hospitalized, 60 of them in a serious condition. A total of 200 were treated and released, Air Force Lieutenant Colonel Deborah Bosick said.

A Saudi opposition leader warned Wednesday that tough security measures and punishments would fail to stop an anti-U.S. bombing wave in Saudi Arabia which he attributed to "enthusiastic youths."

The Arab League on Wednesday strongly condemned the bomb

(Contd on Pg. 14)

G7 Leaders to Meet in Lyon Today

LYON, France (AFP) — Group of Seven (G7) leaders gather in Lyon today to review global plans for the next millennium, with the ever expanding world economy and its threat to jobs providing the main framework for talks.

But while overall strategies will be mulled over and examined, Russia, Bosnia and Third World debt will also be on a list of specific problems under discussion at the three-day summit hosted by French President Jacques Chirac.

One leader will be notable by his absence: Boris Yeltsin. Days before the Russian president faces decisive run-off ballots, the assembled leaders will have to assume Moscow will not upset their plans to put the world to rights.

Economic globalization, and how to achieve it without threatening jobs or working conditions, will almost certainly top the agenda of the leaders of Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States.

U.S. President Bill Clinton was scheduled to arrive Wednesday night to hold talks with fellow world leaders, who also include UN Secretary-General

(Contd on Pg. 14)

China Warns U.S. on Taiwan

BEIJING (AFP) — China has warned the United States not to help Taiwan authorities "split the motherland" by allowing them to buy 300 U.S.-made tanks and other military hardware, a Foreign Ministry spokeswoman said Wednesday.

China said the U.S. should "refrain from doing anything that will foster or help some certain Taiwan authorities in their attempt to split the motherland and

(Contd on Pg. 14)

Christopher Gets Angry Media Reception in Egypt

Compiled From Dispatches

TEHRAN — U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher held talks with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat here Wednesday, as the Cairo press accused him of backing Israel in reneging on the terms of peace, AFP reported.

(Contd on Pg. 14)

Turajonzodah Elaborates on Agenda for Upcoming Talks

Tehran Times Service

TEHRAN—The Vice President of Tajikistan's Islamic Movement (TIM), Qazi Akbar Turajonzodah, in an exclusive interview with the *Tehran Times*, underlined the most important issues to be discussed in the seventh round of peace negotiations between the Tajikistan government and the opposition.

He stressed that the TIM will participate in the talks, to be held on July 8, to press for peace through settling disputes on critical political issues, along with the establishment of a lasting cease-fire.

On the details of the proposals of the TIM for a durable peace in Tajikistan, Turajonzodah noted that forming a National Reconciliation Council is one of the vital issues expected to be on the agenda. He further mentioned that the council should be organized during a transitional period of one and a half to two years. We have proposed that the council be composed of 40 percent opposition members, 40 percent government representatives, and 20 percent minorities headed by the opposition, he said.



Another plan to be set forth by the opposition will be the establishment of the National Reconciliation government which

(Contd on Pg. 14)

Three Israelis Killed on Jordan Border

AMMAN (AFP) — Three Israelis were shot dead Wednesday on Jordan's border with the West Bank, a senior Jordanian official told AFP.

"The Israeli authorities informed us of an operation, probably carried out by guerrillas, which left three dead and several wounded," the official said.

The Jordanian Army is searching the central Jordan valley region but "has not yet found any signs proving there were shots fired from Jordanian territory or infiltration by guerrillas," he said.



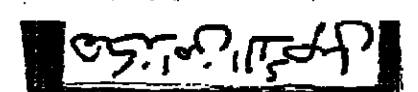
BAIT-UL-MOQADDAS, (June 25) :Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu (R) speaks with U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher during a reception in Bait-ul-Moqaddas, held for Christopher to meet Netanyahu's new government.

(AFP PHOTO)

Pakistani Prime Minister Congratulates Hekmatyar

ISLAMABAD (AFP) — Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto has congratulated Hezb-i-Islami chief Gulbuddin Hekmatyar ahead of his swearing in as Afghan prime minister in Kabul on Wednesday, a Hezb

(Contd on Pg. 14)



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In The Name of Allah

Follow what is revealed to you from your Lord; there is no god but He; and withdraw from the polytheists.

(HOLY QORAN) (6:105)

OPINION

The G-7 Summit: U.S. Isolation Focused Once Again

The Group of Seven (G7) countries are to begin their three-day summit in Lyon, France today with President Clinton expected to make a showcase of his supposedly successful stewardship of the American economy.

Hosted by President Jacques Chirac of France, the G7 summit will more likely be a showcase of U.S. isolation the second time around. The U.S. will be meeting its allies--Japan, France, Britain, Canada and Italy--who are angered at what they say are U.S. efforts to meddle in their affairs.

Their targets of opposition are two U.S. measures--the so-called Helms-Burton law, passed in March by the U.S. Congress and which bars foreign companies from investing in Cuba, and a similar measure passed last week by the U.S. House of Representatives seeking to punish non-American companies that invest $40 million or more in the oil or gas sectors in Iran.

President Jacques Santer of the European Commission who, earlier this week, met with President Clinton in Washington has called the measures "unjustifiable" and "ineffective."

Over the weekend, leaders of the 15 nations that make up the European Union unanimously approved a statement expressing their "deep concern" over the U.S. measures, preparing to challenge them before the World Trade Organization.

Canada, host of last year's G7 summit, is preparing a similar measure of its own, punishing any Canadian company that seeks to comply with the Helms-Burton law.

G7 countries meeting in Lyon are to discuss global plans for the next millennium in an ever-growing world economy. Foremost in their agenda is the growing problem of unemployment. The U.S., on the other hand, is there to convince its partners to support its unilateral action of punishing its enemies.

Undersecretary of State, Joan Spero, defending U.S. unilateral trade sanctions before reporters in Washington, said the sanctions (against Cuba, Iran and Libya) "are fully consistent with our multilateral obligations...I believe we have just about the best record around on supporting open trade and investment, but we have also made it very clear we think there are a handful of very clear exceptions to our approach to open trade and investment and those are states that do not follow international rules...In these situations we feel we have obligation as a leader of the multilateral system to act forcefully."

Ironically, only last month the U.S. agreed to release compensation for the victims of the Iranian passenger airliner shot down in Iranian airsapce over the Persian Gulf. The damage which it sought to compensate was the result of an act done unilaterally, the mistake of having done so it now admits. Is the U.S. act of unilaterally imposing trade sanctions on countries whose guilt have not been internationally recognized justified? If so, Cuba, Iran and Libya can also act unilaterally against U.S. crimes, and acts of interference on their economy.

As far as terrorism is concerned, Israel is an embodiment of state-sponsored terrorism. The UN finding on recent Israeli bombardments of South Lebanon as a deliberate attempt to wipe out a civilian population is supported by documentary evidence. Unfortunately the U.S. continues its blatant defense of Israel, preferring to be blind.

(Contd on Pg. 15)

President Recommends Research on Islam's Views on Management

TEHRAN (IRNA) — President Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani here on Tuesday emphasized the importance of conducting research on the views of Islam on management.

In a message to a seminar on management and leadership read by Vice-President Mirmohammadi, the president recommended that research on Islamic views on management should be given due attention by the scientific and cultural centers.

President Rafsanjani called on scholars at theological centers and universities and those in charge of executive management of the state



to make use of the 17-year experience of the Revolution concerning management in order to introduce the ability of Islam to administer the country.

The president recommended Iranian managers to promote their morality and ethics as two characteristics distinguishing them from managers in Eastern and Western countries.

Ignoring morality and ethics in management would cause irreparable loss to the Islamic management, the president warned.

Hojjatoleslam Rafsanjani said in the meantime that management in Islam as termed by the Holy Qoran as a divine phenomenon should be analyzed and studied by researchers.

Supreme Council for Cultural Revolution Meets

TEHRAN (IRNA) — President Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani here on Wednesday attended a special meeting of the Supreme Council for the Cultural Revolution to study the subject of Islamicization of universities.

Minister of Culture and Higher Education Mohammad Reza Hashemi Golpayegani gave a report on implementation of the recommendations made by the Leader of the Islamic Revolution Ayatollah Seyed Ali Khamenei on Islamicization of higher academic centers.

The Supreme Council for the Cultural Revolution approved to form research groups to study ways to implement the leader's recommendations in this regard.

Majlis Speaker Pays Tribute to Martyrs of Islamic Republic Party



TEHRAN (IRNA) — Majlis Speaker Hojjatoleslam Ali Akbar Nateq Nouri here on Wednesday paid tribute to the ranking officials who were martyred in a terrorist bomb blast at the headquarters of the Islamic Republic Party in Tehran in 1981.

In his address at a ceremony held in Majlis on the eve of the anniversary of assassination of 72 top officials, Nateq Nouri said the bloods of the honorable martyrs guaranteed the Islamic Revolution and enlightened Iranian nation.

Referring to the conspiracy of the global arrogance to strike a blow at the Islamic Revolution, he said the world arrogance, disappointed at its schemes to destroy the Islamic Revolution, embarked on assassinating Iranian personalities and levelling baseless accusations against revolutionaries people.

He said what happened on June 27, 1981 (7th tyr, 1360) should be included in details in the curriculum of Iranian students in order to enlighten the generations to come on why those honorable personalities were martyred and why the enemy borne a grudge against them.

Velayati, Pangalos Discuss Multilateral Cooperation

ATHENS (IRNA) — Greek Foreign Minister Theodoros Pangalos met his Iranian counterpart Ali Akbar Velayati here yesterday and discussed issues of mutual interest and ways to boost bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the region, an Iranian diplomatic source told IRNA.



Velayati arrived in the Greek capital early Wednesday to participate in the funeral of former Greek Premier Andreas Papandreou who died on Sunday.

Velayati conveyed the condolences and sorrow of the Iranian government and the people to Pangalos on the demise of the late leader of ruling Pasok Party, Papandreou.

In their 60-minute talk, Pangalos and Velayati reviewed the possibilities of promoting economic cooperation between Greece, Iran, Armenia and Georgia. The two ministers made no statements to the press.

Last week, Greece and Armenia proposed to expand their bilateral cooperation to include Iran, following the visit of the Armenian foreign minister to Athens.

The Islamic Republic has welcomed the proposal and was ready to cooperate in this regard, the source told IRNA.

The Greek foreign minister expressed his country's desire to strengthen relations with the Islamic Republic and stressed that the dialog between Tehran and the European Union will continue, according to the source.

Pangalos and Velayati also decided to continue the Greek-Iranian-Bosnian peace initiative. The foreign ministers of the three countries have held three meetings till now to promote peace and stability in the Balkans.

Iran Gives Priority to Ties With Central Asian Countries

ALMATY (IRNA) — Iran attaches special importance to ties with Central Asian countries in its foreign policy, said Iran's Ambassador to Almaty Rasoul Eslami.

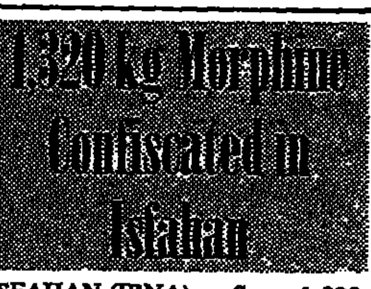
In an interview with the English daily *'Allover the Globe'* published here, Eslami said Iran has based its policy on friendship, cooperation and non-interference in other countries' affairs.

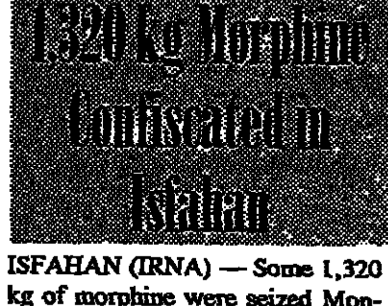
Iran regards economic development of regional countries as a necessity and believes that this should be achieved only in an atmosphere of cooperation, brotherhood, joint efforts and away from tension, he said.

Terming Tehran-Almaty ties as very good, he said there exists no obstacles on the way of further expansion of bilateral ties.

Turning to the existing potentials for mutual cooperation, he voiced Iran's readiness to assist Kazakhstan in various fields including oil, gas, petrochemicals, construction of silos, roads, ports and buildings.

Transfer of Kazakh oil to international markets through Iran which is scheduled to start within two months will open a new chapter in Tehran-Almaty ties, he concluded.





1,320 kg Morphine Confiscated in Isfahan

ISFAHAN (IRNA) — Some 1,320 kg of morphine were seized Monday by Provincial Law Enforcement personnel following an armed encounter with international smugglers, the director of the Anti-Narcotics Coordination Council reported Wednesday.

The official, Morteza Habibi, said the smugglers were bringing illicit drugs into the country through the eastern borders and transporting it to other countries via Turkey.

In the armed clash, a ringleader of the smuggling network was killed and two others were arrested, Habibi added.

Iran Receives Bodies of 144 Martyrs of War

AHWAZ, Khuzestan Province (IRNA) — The bodies of 144 Iranian martyrs of the 8-year imposed war were exchanged with 200 dead Iraqi soldiers in a military ceremony held on Tuesday at the frontier area of Shalamcheh in the southwest.

During discussions between Iranian and Iraqi delegations, both sides expressed their readiness to exchange more bodies in future.

The martyrs whose bodies were received by Iran in Shalamcheh had fallen in the same region during the war years.



Bill on Exports Guarantee Fund Presented to Majlis

Tehran Times Service

TEHRAN — To eliminate obstacles on the way of non-oil commodities exports and to safeguard rights of exporters and producers against financial damages, a bill was presented to the Majlis spelling out procedures of management of the fund to guarantee Iran's exports.

Announcing the decision, the managing director of the fund, Ahmad Shafiee Hanjani, said on Tuesday that once the bill is ratified, the fund will be able to expand its scope of activities and fulfill its obligations on time, IRNA reported.

The approval of the bill will also provide grounds for expanding non-oil commodities exports, he added, further stating that there were provisions in the previous law that did not correspond with the present day issues.

Shafiee stressed the fund must enjoy a strong backing from the government in order to attract exporters.

In case the bill is approved, one percent of the C.I.F value of non-governmental export commodities will be obtained from importers to promote exports.

To accelerate the export process, surety (guarantee) bonds of the fund will replace the banking security bonds for exporters, he added.

Stating that the fund's capital is Rls.100,000 million, Shafiee said Rls.70,000 million worth of surety bonds were issued for export commodities during the past Iranian year (ended March 19), and in three cases Rls.200 million were paid as compensation for damages.

He disclosed that Iran intends to extend a credit of $200 million to Central Asian countries and the fund will guarantee its repayment.

With regards to construction of silos, export of 50 buses and implementation of a fiber optic project in Turkmenistan by Iran, the fund has become duty-bound to guarantee a $45-million credit.

He concluded by saying that the fund will guarantee repayment of all credits granted by Iran to other countries.

Iran Producing 80% of Its Fiber Optics Needs

Tehran Times Service

TEHRAN — Director of the data center of the Ministry of Post, Telegraph and Telephone, Banamaj, on Tuesday addressing a one-day gathering on Iran and World Information in Qazvin said that Iran is using the latest achievements in the sector for producing fiber optics.

He said that 80 percent of fiber optics needed for the country's telecommunications industries is being produced at home, IRNA reported.

On the proposed creation of the national information network, Banamaj said that the Internet system transmits the latest political, economic, scientific and social information at a very high speed to the people.

Sugar Imports to Stop, $250m to Be Saved

Tehran Times Service

TEHRAN — Some $250 million in hard currency will be saved annually once 10 new sugar refining projects became operational in the country, said the Director General of the State Sugar Company, Mohammad Mehdi Rasekh.

Interviewed by the Farsi-language daily *Iran* published Wednesday, Rasekh added that seven projects would be implemented in Khuzestan in southwest Iran, as part of a complex that is rare in the world.

According to the plan, the first stage of the complex will become operational next year with a capacity of 100,000 tons, while the other phases, which have a capacity of 600,000 tons, will be completed within four years.

The annual sugar and cube sugar consumption in the country stands at about 1.6 million tons, 900,000 tons of which is supplied domestically and the remainder is imported.

The full implementation of the seven projects in Khuzestan, main sugar-cane growing region of Iran, in addition to three other ventures in western Iran, will make Iran self-sufficient in sugar and save the country about $200 million to 250 million in outlays for imports.

Rasekh said that possibilities also exist for sugar exports in the future.

Turning to sugar imports, he said that during the current Iranian year, started March 20, crude sugar was imported in bulk for the first time, which resulted in saving some $13 million in hard currency.

Irano-Indonesian Trade Relations Discussed

Tehran Times Service

TEHRAN — Iranian Ambassador to Jakarta Mohsen Nabavi held talks with head of the Indonesia's Chamber of Commerce Abu-Risal Bekri on trade cooperation between the two nations.

Nabavi briefed the Indonesian official on the strategic significance of the Islamic Republic in the Persian Gulf and the role of recently inaugurated Sarakhs-Tajan railway in reviving the Ancient Silk Road and providing the Central Asian countries with access to the Persian Gulf waters, IRNA reported.

Bekri expressed pleasure with the opening of the railway and hoped that Iran and Indonesia would develop trade cooperation.

He said activation of the private sector in the two countries would serve to boost mutual trade exchanges.

Record 113% Rise in Export From Bandar Anzali

Tehran Times Service

TEHRAN — The volume of exports from Iran's Caspian port of Bandar Anzali increased by a record 113 per cent during the first three months of the current calendar year (started March 20), compared to the same period last year.

According to port officials over 17,000 tons of various goods were exported to the littoral states of the Caspian Sea, IRNA reported.

During the same period, 522,000 tons of various commodities and oil products were off-loaded at Bandar Anzali, showing a rise of 60 percent compared to last year's figures.

Bandar Anzali has come to acquire the role of a bridge for flow of goods between the Caspian countries of Azerbaijan, Russia, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan and the Persian Gulf states to Iran's south.

Iran Main Trade Partner of Armenia in First Quarter of '96

Tehran Times Service

TEHRAN - The Islamic Republic of Iran was Armenia's main trade partner in the first quarter of the current year, the committee in charge of Armenia's governmental statistics announced.

According to the latest issue of *Respublika Armenia* newspaper, trade exchange between the two countries during the said period amounted to $40.15 million. Iran's export to Armenia was $37.97 million, while its imports from the Caucasus republic was $2.18 million, added the daily.

Turkmenistan with $20.15 million, Russia with $17.18 million and U.S. with $14.4 million were other major trade partners of Armenia.

Armenia's trade exchange with Iran and Turkmenistan in the first quarter of 1996 increased compared to the corresponding period last year. However, its trade with Russia declined.

Armenia's foreign trade in the first quarter of 1996 was $81.7 million, out of which $73.1 million constituted its imports and the remaining $8.6 million was earned frome its exports.

Foodstuff with 51.3 percent and raw meterial with 30 percent were the main import items of Armenia and jewellery and machinery its primary items of exports.

Pakistan Close to Granting MFN Status to India

Tehran Times Service

TEHRAN — Pakistan is considering to grant Most Favored Nation (MFN) status to India so as to boost bilateral trade and meet the obligation to this effect as a member of the WTO agreement.

Naseem Hasan, a Pakistani diplomat and the Secretary General of the seven-member South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), told reporters in New Delhi Tuesday that the issue of Pakistan's MFN status for India was in the stage of debate with the general trend in favor of India being accorded such status, IRNA reported.

Since the two countries are the signatories to the South Asian Preferential Trade Arrangement (SAPTA), it is being opined in Pakistan that granting MFN status by it to India will only help realize the much sought after goal of enhancing bilateral trade, said Hasan.

Hasan, currently in India on his tour to all the SAARC member countries, also said that SAARC member countries had taken several steps to ensure effective implementation of the SAPTA and to promote the process of SAPTA culminating in the signing of South Asian Free Trade Arrangement (SAFTA) by the year 2000.

During his stay in India, Hasan has met Indian Prime Minister H. D. Deve Gowda, Finance Minister P. Chidambaram and external affairs minister I.K. Gujral.

Qazvin's Monthly Exports Fetch Rls.bn

Tehran Times Service

TEHRAN — Goods, worth around Rls.3 billion were exported from Qazvin (148 kms west of Tehran), during the last Iranian month of Khordad (May 21-June 20).

According to a source at the local standard and industrial department, the exports totalled 1,900 tons and included dried fruit, sanitary-ware and electrical appliances, IRNA reported.

The goods were exported to 17 countries, he added.

Some 1,200 industrial and production units are active in and around the city of Qazvin, which served as the capital of Safavid Iran during the reign of Shah Tahmasp and his sons until Shah Abbas I shifted his seat of government to Isfahan in the last decade of the 16th century.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

The following table shows the foreign exchange rates in rials as released by the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran on Wednesday, June 26 .

COUNTRY	UNIT	Floating Rates BUY	Floating Rates SELL	Export Rates BUY	Export Rates SELL
Australia	dollar	1,383	1,391	2,375	2,387
Austria	schilling	162	163	278	280
Belgium	(100)francs	5,541	5,572	9,512	9,559
Canada	dollar	1,285	1,293	2,207	2,218
Denmark	krone	296	298	508	511
France	franc	336	338	577	580
Germany	mark	1,139	1,146	1,956	1,966
Holland	guilder	1,016	1,022	1,744	1,753
Italy	(100)liras	114	115	195	196
Japan	(100)yen	1,602	1,612	2,751	2,765
Sweden	krone	263	265	452	454
UAE	dirham	476	479	818	820
UK	pound	2,691	2,707	2,621	2,644
U.S.	dollar	1,750	1,755	3,000	3,015



Cubist Painting Sells for $5.3 Million

LONDON, (AFP) — A cubist still life of a bottle and a clarinet by French painter Georges Braque sold for 3.5 million pounds ($5.3 million) at Christie's Auction House here Tuesday.

It was painted in 1910-11, a high point for the early Cubist Movement, and had been in private hands since 1912.

The study was top of a 61-lot auction of impressionist and modern pictures which made a total of 24.3 million pounds ($36.5 million).

The sale also saw a new record price for a work by Belgian artist Rene Magritte. "L'Empire des Lumieres," which illustrates the contrast between day and night, went for 2.5 million pounds.

A flower study by Vincent Van Gogh, painted a few months before he died in 1890, made just over three million pounds, and a portrait of an unknown sitter by Italian painter and sculptor Amedeo Modigliani took two million pounds.

On Monday, a sale of works by some of the world's leading impressionist and modern artists at rival London auctioneers Sotheby's fetched more than 31 million pounds ($47 million).

The most expensive of seven paintings which sold for more than one million pounds ($1.5 million) was "Grands Arbres au Jas de Bouffan," a landscape by French post-impressionist painter Paul Cezanne, which went for 5.1 million pounds ($7.6 million).

Marc Chagall's "Les Amoureux", which had languished in a private English collection for the last 50 years, sold for 2.7 million pounds.

And "Geschwister" (brother and sister) by Swiss artist Paul Klee was bought at 2.8 million pounds.

Four of the works which sold for more than one million pounds were bought by the same anonymous European private collector bidding by telephone.



United Kingdom: "Grands Arbres au Jas de Bouffan", a landscape by French post-impressionist painter Paul Cezanne which went for 7.6 million dollars late June 24 at a Sotheby's sale. Painted in 1890, it was sold to an anonymous buyer at well above the 4.5 to 6 million dollar estimated price. Paintings by some of the world's leading impressionists and modern artists fetched more than $47 million at the sale.

(AFP PHOTO)

Battle of Little Bighorn Remembered on Anniversary

BILLINGS, Mont.(Reuter) — Whites and Indians on Tuesday remembered the Battle of the Little Bighorn where Custer's 7th Cavalry was defeated 120 years ago by a combined force of plains Indians.

Gen. George Armstrong Custer and 268 of his men and Indian scouts of the Crow and Arikara tribes were killed in the June 25-26 battle in 1876, which was a blow to the United States in its centennial year.

Descendants of survivors of the battle held a "pipe ceremony" at dawn and ate buffalo meat with other visitors to the controversial battlefield site where a Granite Obelisk honours Custer atop last stand hill.

Members of the Lakota Sioux tribe rode up to the monument boundary — horses are not allowed on the grounds — where they dismounted to perform a ceremony called "Counting Coups," in which warriors touch a foe with a stick.

The "coup sticks" were handed to women members of the tribe who touched the stone obelisk with the sticks.

The site, previously called the Custer Battlefield national monument and renamed the little bighorn battlefield National Monument, has long been a focus for controversy.

The controversy is expected to continue when the U.S. government solicits designs for a memorial to honour the Indians who died in the battle, including Custer's scouts.

Interior department sources said an official announcement is expected to be made on Thursday in Washington.

A memorial to the Indians was authorised by Congress in 1991 and calls for the monument to be compatible in scale with the existing obelisk for Custer and his men.

The monument's superintendent, Gerard Baker, a member of the Mandan Hidatsa Indian tribe, has tried to make ceremonies more meaningful for Indians, a park spokeswoman said.

While Custer's defeat sparked anger among white Americans, it was a moment of pride for the Indian tribes as they tried to preserve their nomadic way of life on the plains.



Archives photo of a Sioux warrior performing a war-dance in front of the White House

Ancient Buddhist Scrolls Uncovered at British Library

LONDON, (AFP) - Researchers at the British Library have uncovered manuscript fragments which are comparable in their significance for Buddhism with that of the Dead Sea scrolls for Christianity and Judaism, a press report said Wednesday.

The cigar-shaped fragments of birchbark date from the first century A.D. and are believed to be the earliest known writings about Buddha, the great religious leader who lived 500 years or so before Christ, according to *The Times*.

"These will allow scholars to get nearer to what Buddha said than ever before," Graham Shaw, deputy director of the library's Oriental and India Collections, told the paper.

Professor Richard Salomon, of the University of Washington in Seattle, has spent weeks working with the scraps of bark which are believed to have been found in Afghanistan in earthenware jars.

He is one of the top two experts in ancient Asian languages and has authenticated the scraps, which turned up in a London market 18 months ago and were bought by the library with the help of an anonymous donor.

"They contain poems, morality tales and discuss metaphysical issues. They are very fragmentary and in poor condition. It is going to be a long job," Salomon said.

"They are in some respects comparable to the Dead Sea scrolls in respect of understanding early Buddhism. They are the most exciting thing I have ever had my hot little hands on."

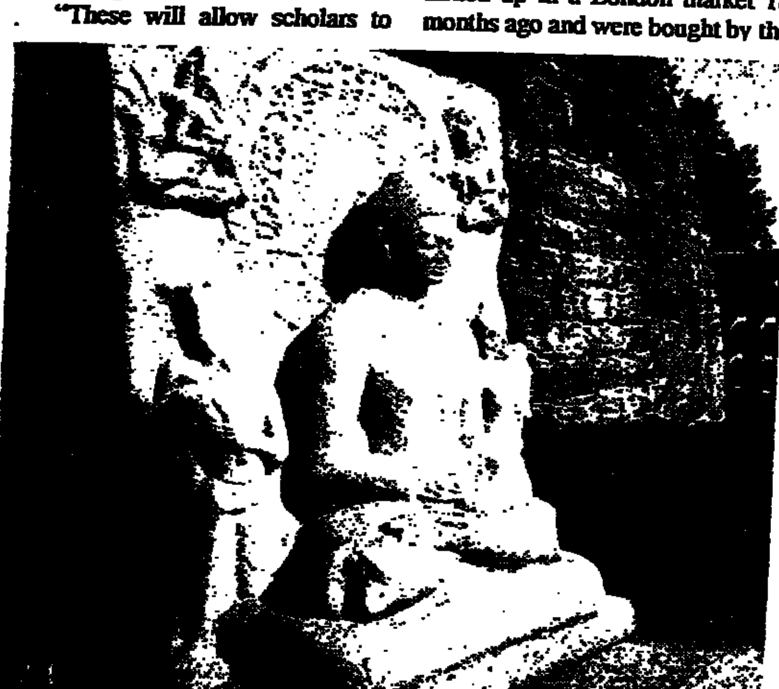
"It will take years to decipher them but we have a deadline of three years in which to publish some of the contents," he added.

The scrolls consist of around 60 fragments. It is thought they relate to the Sarvastidian Sect which existed in an area near Gandhara in modern north Pakistan.

The area was one of the top centers for Buddhism in ancient times.

The fragments were so brittle the experts feared they could crumble to dust if touched. With great care the bark was moistened and then, using tweezers, opened out to reveal the writings, *The Times* reported.

The Dead Sea scrolls are a collection of manuscripts in Hebrew and Aramaic dicovered in caves near the Dead Sea between 1947 and 1956. They are widely believed to have been written between about 100 B.C. and 68 A.D. and provide important Biblical evidence.



A procession path at a Buddhist temple and a balustrade of Buddha.

"A Film a Day"

A Selection of Best Iranian Films 1995 – 1996

Under the Olive Trees (*Zir-e Darakhtan-e Zeitun*)

The crew:

Director, Writer, Producer: Abbas Kiarostami; **Cinematography:** Hossein Jafarian; **Editing:** A. Kiarostami; **Music:** Miscellany; **Set designer:** A. Kiarostami; **Sound recordists:** Mahmud Sammakbashi, Changiz Sayyad; **Production manager:** Jafar Panahi; **Cast:** Hossein Rezai, Mohammad Ali Keshavarz, Zarifeh Shiva, Tahereh Ladanian, Mahbanou Darabi, Zhra Noruzi, Babak Ahmadpour, Ahmad Ahmadour, Khodabakhsh Defai

(35 mm., Colour, 100 mins.)

Synopsis:

The film recounts the events of a few days in the life of a young worker living in a village in Rudbar. He is in love with a girl whose parents are against their daughter's marriage with a young worker with no house of his own. When an earthquake destroys all houses in the village, the disheartened young worker is left with the gloomy consolation that now everybody is homeless like himself. And perhaps that's why he asks again for the hand of the girl he loves.

Director's Short Biography:

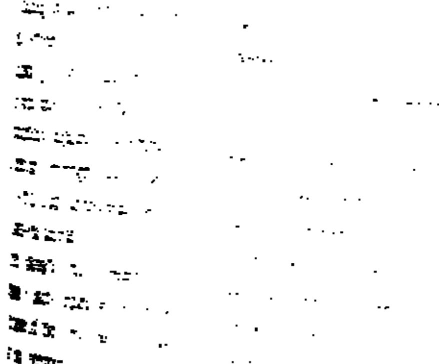
Born in Tehran in 1940, Abbas Kiarostami graduated from the College of Fine Arts, and then started doing graphic works including film credits designs, and advertisement films. He started his collaboration with the Institute for the Intellectual Development of Children and Young Adults in 1970 and directed a short film entitled *Bread and Alley*. Kiarostami made his first feature length film *The Traveller*, in 1974. His subsequent feature films are: *Report* (1978), *First-Graders* (1986), *Where Is The Friend's Home?*

Homework (1989), *Close-Up* (1990), *And Life Goes On...* (1992), *Under The Olive Trees* (1994).

Courtesy: Farabi cinema Foundation Publications







England in Rare Position as Favourites

MARLOW, (Reuter) — If current form is any guide England should shade a victory over Germany at Wembley on Wednesday and reach the European Championship final for the first time.

But so many other factors will have a bearing on the outcome that the semifinal could just as easily tilt Germany's way.

England-Germany matches always take place against a background of intense soccer and national rivalry with one side or the other looking to avenge a defeat or right a wrong.

England go into this match having won only two of their last 13 encounters against Germany and seeking revenge for their 1990 World Cup semifinal penalty shoot-out defeat.

Even though only three of Germany's likely team were born at the time of the 1966 world cup final, no german can play at Wembley without wanting to avenge that particular loss.

As in local domestic league derbies, current form often counts for less than it might. But Franz Beckenbauer, who played in the 1966 final, captained Germany to victory in the 1974 World Cup and coached them to victory in 1990, believes on current form England can win.

But although Germany have not shown anything like the passion and inspiration England have displayed at times during Euro 96, they always seem to peak at the right time in major tournaments.

To withstand intense pressure from Italy in last week's 0-0 draw and to overcome similar aggression from Croatia in their semifinal on Sunday proved again that even when Germany are not playing at their peak they are still good enough to see off most opponents.

Germany are almost certain to be without their key striker Juergen Klinsmann who suffered a calf injury against Croatia.

Klinsmann, well known by English fans following his season with Tottenham, is Germany's top scorer with three goals so far, and if, as the Germans claim, he does not play his absence will be a significant blow.

Klinsmann's strike partner Fredi Bobic is definitely out after X-Rays revealed that he had broken a small bone in his shoulder.

Manager Berti Vogts is likely to start with Stefan Kuntz in attack, probably supported by Andreas Moeller playing in front of a midfield comprising Mehmet Scholl, Thomas Hassler and the impressive Christian Ziege.

He must also decide whether there is a place in the starting line-up for Thomas Strunz, back after missing the Croatia match following his dismissal against Italy.

Eight Germans are a booking away from missing the final if they should beat England but that is hardly likely to temper their approach.

England manager Terry Venables has two key issues to decide concerning the defence and midfield.

Defender Gary Neville is suspended and midfielder Paul Ince is eligible after a one-match suspension.

Venables must decide whether to retain David Platt in midfield alongside Ince and Paul Gascoigne, or to drop Platt for Ince and replace Gary Neville at the back with his brother Philip.



BISHAN ABBEY, United Kingdom (June 25): Players of the English national soccer team (L-R) Paul Ince, Sulzeer "Sol" Campbell, Nick Barmby, Leslie "Les" Ferdinand and Robert "Robbie" Fowler spur on their teammates during their final training session at Bishan Abbey, on the eve of their Euro 96 semi-final against Germany at Wembley. (AFP PHOTO)

Venables Attacks Jingoistic Press

Marlow, (Reuter) — England coach Terry Venables added his voice to the growing condemnation of the jingoistic tabloid press coverage leading up to his team's Euro 96 semifinal with Germany.

Venables told reporters at his team's training base at Bisham Abbey near Marlow: "There have been insults directed at another country which have gone beyond rivalry in football and that is wrong and not funny.

"I think anything is fair game as long as it is in the rules. I don't think the people of this country are very happy with the coverage either."

Several British tabloids made front page references to World War II on Monday. Their coverage was less jingoistic on Tuesday.

Venables played down another issue that whipped the tabloids into a frenzy on Tuesday — the fact England will play in their change strip of indigo blue against Germany.

The shirts are highly unpopular and look more grey than blue.

But Venables insisted: "I am not in the least bit bothered about the shirts. It's not the colour of the shirts or anything else that matters, it's what is in them that counts."

Either England or Germany always change their shirts when they meet as both play in white.

England also changed their shirts for the 1966 World Cup final, winning the match in red. But they cannot play in red on Wednesday as their official change colours were lodged with Euro 96 organisers three months ago.

Deschamps Ruled Out of Euro 96 Semi-Final

MANCHESTER, England, (AFP) — French skipper Didier Deschamps was ruled out of France's Euro 96 semi-final against Czech Republic here on Wednesday with a pulled right calf muscle.

Deschamps was forced to pull out after feeling pain on Tuesday evening following training behind closed doors at wigan.

The Juventus midfielder was treated by medical staff and was hopeful of being passed fit by Wednesday morning. But Jacquet decided to take no risks and to save deschamps for a possible June 30 final.

Jacquet is now set to push Marcel Desailly into midfield alongside Vincent Guerin and Sabri Lamouchi, who is set to replace suspended Christian Karembeu.

Alain Roche is to fill the void in central defence created by Desailly's switch to partner new skipper Laurent Blanc.

Roche plays his second match after coming on as a second-half substitute in the 1-1 Group B draw against Spain.

Apart from Lamouchi and Roche coming into the starting 11, France is unchanged with right back Lilian Thuram and left back Bixente Lizarazu completing the back four in front of keeper Bernard Lama.

Italian League Chiefs Put Squeeze On Sacchi

ROME, (Reuter) — Italy's League soccer chiefs have asked federation head Antonio Matarrese to stand aside and also to replace national team coach Arrigo Sacchi, newspapers reported on Tuesday.

Serie A and B president Luciano Nizzola, Serie C boss Giancarlo Abete and amateur league chief Elio Giulivi met Matarrese at Giulivi's Villa on Monday to discuss Italy's poor performance in Euro '96.

The trio made it clear they would back Nizzola for Matarrese's job when he comes up for re-election on August 6.

French Keen to Show Off in Cantona's Backyard

MANCHESTER, England, (Reuter) — France visit the adopted home of Eric Cantona on Wednesday seeking final proof they can win Euro 96 without the aid of the most famous Frenchman in England.

Their semifinal against the Czech Republic, the competition's surprise package, is being seen as merely an aperitif to the main attraction involving the host nation and Germany at Wembley later in the day.

Yet both sides on view at Old Trafford, where former French enfant terrible Cantona has assumed god-like status, are well capable of ruining the party in Sunday's final, as the fancied Dutch, Italians and Portuguse have discovered to their cost.

French coach Aime Jacquet, the man who left Cantona and David Ginola out of his squad, has guided his team through 27 consecutive unbeaten matches but knows the time has come for his chosen men to show they can rise to the big occasion.

Saturday's penalty shoot-out win over the Netherlands deflected attention away from France's poorest performance of the tournament and they will be missing the suspended Christian Karembeu and injured Christophe Dugarry against the Czechs.

Had Cantona been in the squad, it would surely have presented him with the perfect stage as France seek to reach their first final since winning the title on home soil in 1984.

Jacquet Unlikely to Tamper With Back Four

WRIGHTINGTON, England, (Reuter) — French coach Aime Jacquet is almost certain not to tamper with arguably the best defence of Euro 96 for Wednesday's semifinal against the Czech Republic at Old Frafford.

"The absence of (Christian) Karembeu will be a handicap, he has a powerful game that always contributes something," Jacquet said on Tuesday.

However, he would not reveal whether he planned to move Marcel Desailly up into midfield, where he plays for his club AC Milan, to replace the suspended Real Madrid-bound Karembeu.

But he has implied that he made a grave mistake with a substitution against Spain which involved moving Desailly into midfield and bringing on Paris St Germain's Alain Roche to partner Laurent Blanc in central defence.

Spain, 1-0 down at the time, equalised in the 85th minute to deprive France of two points that would have seen them through to the quarter-finals before their last group game against Bulgaria.

It is more likely that Jacquet will replace Karembeu with Sabri Lamouchi of French League and cup winners Auxerre and leave the successful centre back partnership of Blanc and Desailly untouched.

France have conceded two goals in the tournament — one in open play against the Spanish and the other to a brilliant Hristo Stoichkov free kick in the 3-1 win over Bulgaria.

Jacquet is less concerned by the loss of striker Christophe Dugarry, who scored in their opening 1-0 win over Romania, through injury for the rest of the tournament.

But he has five players who, should they get through, would miss the final if they are booked on Wednesday. The players walking a tightrope are Blanc, Desailly, Eric di Meco, captain Didier Deschamps and key forward Youri Djorkaeff.

German Tout Arrested Amid Security Fears

LONDON, (AFP) — Security fears were heightened ahead of Wednesday's explosive semi-final between England and Germany when police arrested a German tout 24 hours before the game.

The Euro 96 intelligence unit team discovered hundreds of tickets for seats among German fans as they arrested the man as he was preparing to sell tickets at his London hotel.

About 200 tickets were found in his bedroom, at the Holiday Inn in Cromwell Road, West London, and a further 130 hidden in the hotel garden, said a spokesman for the police Euro 96 operation.

All the tickets were for the semi-final at Wembley and all should have been sold in Germany to fans there, he said.

Face values were 25 pounds (about 40 dollars) to 60 pounds and they were being offered for about 200 pounds each.

Police have expressed concern at the risk that trouble could result from British fans buying tickets in blocks among supporters of other teams.

The unit was acting on information received from a national newspaper, the spokesman said and the the FA was told.

The man was taken to charing cross police station but has since been released on bail to return to the police station on Thursday, the spokesman said.

Croatia Federation Rejects Coach's Resignation

ZAGREB, (Reuter) — Croatia's soccer Federation has rejected coach Miroslav Blazevic's resignation after the team's Euro 96 exit, saying he must honour a legal contract.

"Resignation is out of question. Blazevic has signed a contract with the Croatian Football Federation. That contract is a law that must be respected," Federation deputy director Vlatko Markovic told Novi List daily on Tuesday.

But another newspaper, Vecernji List, quoted Blazevic on Tuesday as saying his resignation would stand. "No, I will not withdraw (it). Now you'll have a new coach to criticise," he told Croatian journalists before leaving London.

Croatian newspapers reported earlier that Blazevic was deeply disappointed by Sunday's 2-1 quarter-final defeat by Germany. He quit the following day.

No one could rule out Blazevic returning quickly since he enjoys strong support from Croatian president Franjo Tudjman, who likes to involve himself in key sporting issues.

Blazevic said hostile fans and media had forced him out.

He said he would most probably end up as coach of Hajduk split, whose fans shouted abuse at him in England.

After taking over as Croatia coach in March 1994, Blazevic compiled an impressive record of 16 wins against just three defeats.

The charismatic Blazevic's decision to rest several key players for the group match against Portugal drew widespread criticism in Croatia. The 3-0 defeat meant a quarter-final against the then favourites Germany.

Klinsmann Rules Himself Out of Semifinal

LONDON, (Reuter) — Germany captain Juergen Klinsmann on Tuesday ruled himself out of Wembley's Euro 96 semifinal against England but said he still had a small chance of playing in Sunday's final.

Klinsmann, Germany's top scorer in the tournament with three goals, said that the torn calf muscle he suffered in last Sunday's victory over Croatia normally needed 10 days to heal.

Klinsmann said he was having intensive treatment, including electrical, laser and light-and-sound work as well as daily massage on his calf muscle.

He said the German team doctor gave him seven or eight injections after the Croatia game and that he would have more injections before sunday.

Klinsmann said he was worried that the English tabloid press were whipping up anti-German resentment and hoped it would have no effect on fans' behaviour at the match.

"But the British public have been protesting themselves about the media treatment and I'm very grateful for that," he said.



Russians in Grozny to Save Stalled Peace Talks

MOSCOW (AFP) — Senior Russian government officials arrived in Chechnya on Wednesday to revive stalled peace talks with Chechen leaders amid concern that accords already reached were not being implemented.

Russian Nationalities Minister Vyacheslav Mikhailov and his Deputies Sergei Stepashin and Vladimir Zorin were due to hold talks Thursday with the Chechens, who have been fighting for independence from Russia for the last 18 months.

Mikhailov said the high-level visit to the devastated Chechen capital Grozny was vital to save a peace accord signed on June 10. apart from a tense cease-fire, the accord has barely been implemented.

He said the talks would cover "all violations of the accord and the cease-fire."

"We are ready for difficult talks and have no time limits. We need to use the only chance for peace," he was quoted as saying by Interfax.

The negotiators were also to meet with the Russian military command in the breakaway north Caucasus republic, the Russian-installed authorities and mediators from the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

The June 10 accord called for demilitarization of Chechnya, including a major Russian troop withdrawal by the end of August, followed by free elections in which all sides could take part.

Egypt Defends Right to Own Missiles

CAIRO, Egypt .(AP) — The Egyptian ambassador to Israel, Mohammed Bassiouny, on Wednesday defended Egypt's right to possess missiles but stopped short of confirming whether Egypt has recently purchased new weapons.

Bassiouny accused the Zionist state of trying to reserve strong defenses for itself and said Egypt also needed to maintain its military strength, even in times of peace. Bassiouny was interviewed on Egyptian television's "Good Morning Egypt" show.

Israeli Foreign Minister David Kevy on Tuesday expressed concern over an American newspaper report last week that Egypt had purchased several shipments of Scud C materials from North Korea.

The missiles have a range of nearly 500 kilometers (310 miles), which could reach Israel if fired from Egypt. Egypt already possesses Scud missiles with a shorter range, but still capable of hitting the Zionist state.

"Why does Israel object to any Arab country owning ground-to-ground missiles when they have ground-to-ground Jericho-3 missiles with a range of 1,500 kilometers," or 930 miles, Bassiouny said.

Bassiouny did not say whether the report of Scud C shipments was true. The U.S. State Department said last week it had not confirmed whether the materials were actually delivered to Egypt.

Pakistan Fires Artillery Barrage in Kashmir

NEW DELHI (AFP) — Pakistani troops fired rockets and artillery shells on Indian posts in Kashmir but there were no reports of casualties in the overnight attack in the northern state, army sources said here Wednesday.

Long-distance artillery shells also pounded Indian military positions in the Siachen Glacier of the Himalayas where soldiers of the two south Asian rivals are positioned at altitudes of 20,000 feet (6,060 metres), they said.

The overnight artillery barrage in the icy wasteland was the largest since 1987 when Indian soldiers repulsed a battalion-sized Pakistani assault in the Siachen, the army sources said.

An army spokesman said Indian troops deployed at the heavily-militarized borders in Kashmir did not retaliate at the cross-border barrage launched by the Pakistani soldiers.

"We have not retaliated as we do not believe in escalating tensions," he said and described the firing in the Siachen and at half a dozen other Kashmiri outposts as an "unprovoked."

Former Kurdish MP Detained in Turkey Over Flag Comment

ANKARA (AFP) - A former Turkish MP of Kurdish origin, Sirri Sakik, was taken in custody Wednesday for allegedly suggesting that the Turkish flag was among "the flags of others," the Anatolia news agency reported.

Sakik was detained by police as part of security operations in force since the start of the People's Democratic Party (HADEP) congress last Sunday in Ankara.

During the congress, the Turkish flag was thrown on the ground, and replaced by the emblem of the Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) and a cloth portrait of the PKK's chief, Abdullah Ocalan, known as "Apo."

The PKK is leading a rebellion in Turkey's southeast to create a separate Kurdish homeland.

Sakik was present for the incident, but he distanced himself from the act, telling a private television station: "Those who want their flags respected, must respect the flags of others."

Intentionally or not, it was the expression "flags of others" which led to his detention, as it suggested that he considered the Turkish flag to be foreign.

Close to 70 members of HADEP, including about 30 cadres, were arrested following the flag incident. Anatolia reported that around 30 had been released, but it gave no further details.

HADEP is the successor of the Democracy Party (DEP), which was dissolved for being separatist, in June 1994. Sakik was one of eight DEP deputies who were expelled from Parliament in March 1994 for their alleged links with the PKK.

In October 1995 the Supreme Court of appeal upheld Sakik's prison sentence of 3-1/2 years.

But four of his colleagues are still incarcerated, serving 15 year prison terms for "creating and belonging to an illegal group," meaning the PKK.

(Contd from Pg. 1)

CHINA....

realize the independence of Taiwan," said a Foreign Ministry spokeswoman.

U.S. officials this week said Taiwan has asked to buy 300 U.S.-made M60-A3 tanks, along with spare engines, night vision goggles and 300 M240 machine guns.

In a statement, the Pentagon said Taipei would use the $223 million worth of equipment to maintain its existing capabilities and that the sale would not change the basic military balance in the region.

But China was less conciliatory, saying the U.S. should not "take any actions that will lead to an exhibition of the tensions in the region or bring harm to the healthy and long term development between China and the U.S.."

The United States recognizes Beijing rather than its longtime rival Taipei as the sole government of China, but it continues to sell military equipment to the nationalist island.

Congress has the authority to veto any such sale of military equipment, but it rarely does so. Officials expect the tank sale to go forward.

(Contd from Pg. 1)

HEKMATYAR....

Hundreds of flag and banner waving supporters of the former anti-Soviet resistance fighter lined the route from the eastern edge of the capital to the center of the capital. Hekmatyar has not been into central Kabul for 16 years.

The former arch enemy of President Burhanuddin Rabbani is to take up the post under a May 24 pact with the Rabbani government. His party will also get the key portfolios of defense and finance.

He was due to be sworn in later Wednesday.

Wearing traditional Afghan costume and his trademark black turban, he waved and smiled to crowds.

The route from the Hezb-i-Islami base at Saroobi, east of Kabul, had also been shelled during the attack by the Taleban militia which opposes Hekmatyar.

Heavily armed troops and armored vehicles were position all along the 10 kilometer (six mile) route from the edge of Kabul to the city center.

(Contd from Pg. 1)

ZYUGANOV....

"In such a way, the demands of the law guaranteeing equal conditions for presidential candidates are turning into empty noise," his statement, released at a news conference, said.

"Such illegal practices in preparation for the election and in the pre-election campaign can bring into question the very results of voting for Mr Yeltsin," it said.

It suggested Yeltsin had unfairly used his state position in campaigning and said the mass media has also been unfairly weighted in favor of the Kremlin leader's re-election.

(Contd from Pg. 1)

PAKISTAN....

spokesman here said.

Bhutto in her message hoped that Hekmatyar would play a positive role in bringing "peace and stability" to war-ravaged Afghanistan, spokesman Abdul Saboor told AFP.

Saboor said a special plane had been sent to Islamabad by President Burhanuddin Rabbani's administration which would fly representatives of Pakistan's ruling and opposition parties to Kabul.

He said Saudi diplomats and some United Nations officials would also attend the ceremonies which was to be held later in the day.

Meanwhile a Pakistani daily *The Nation* said the Taleban militia had asked foreigners not to participate in Hekmatyar's oath taking ceremony.

Quoting Ahmed Jan, a spokesman for the militia, the newspaper said the Taleban also warned Kabul residents not to come out of their homes on Wednesday.

(Contd from Pg. 1)

G7....

Boutros Boutros-Ghali, before the official start of the summit today.

The summit is taking place against a background of restored exchange rate stability and encouraging economic growth on both sides of the Atlantic.

But the French hosts are particularly keen to ensure that the summit, which follows that a year ago in Halifax, Canada, does not appear to focus on growth for richer countries at the expense of both jobless tolls at home, and weaker countries in the rest of the world.

To this end the meeting has also invited, for the first time, financial institutions including the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to give their views to the assembled potentates.

On jobs, the summit will base its discussions on the conclusions of a G7 jobs summit held in Lille in April. That meeting concluded in favor of ever greater deregulation of labor markets.

The big gap at the summit will be the seat of President Yeltsin, who traditionally joins the G7 leaders to form the G8 at the end of the annual heads of state and government meeting.

(Contd from Pg. 1)

19....

attack which killed at least 19 Americans at a Saudi air base in a message of condolence sent to Saudi King Fahd.

Arab League Secretary General Esmat Abdel Meguid voiced "his extreme sadness and anger" at the attack late Tuesday at a base in El Kohbar.

Meanwhile, U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher left Egypt Wednesday headed for Saudi Arabia to visit the scene of a bomb attack which killed at least 19 Americans.

Saudi authorities on Wednesday offered a reward of $2.6 million for information leading to the capture of those responsible for the truck bomb.

The authorities offered 10 million riyals ($2.66 million) to anyone providing information leading to their capture, Saudi television reported.

(Contd from Pg. 1)

CHRISTOPHER....

"In the strange press conference, Netanyahu drew a cross through all the international resolutions with Christopher's backing," said the largest Egyptian daily *Al-Ahram*.

"He crossed out all the resolutions of the Security Council and all the accords agreed in Madrid in 1991," wrote the daily's editor-in-chief Ibrahim Nafieh, who is close to Mubarak.

"Netanyahu must understand that such declarations can destroy the peace process and plunge the region again into the spiral of violence which will not just threaten Israel's security but the whole region," he added.

He also accused Christopher of "backing such irresponsible declarations" and attempting to change the "foreign policy of the United States overnight." The United States is the main sponsor of the peace process launched in Madrid in October 1991.

The *Al-Akhbar* daily wrote that Christopher had "appeared to be supressed and humiliated during the press conference with Netanyahu by approving his words."

Meanwhile according to earlier report Secretary of State Warren Christopher held back-to-back meetings Wednesday with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and PLO chairman Yasser Arafat, focusing on a U.S. effort to reopen Israeli-Palestinian negotiations "at the highest levels."

Christopher brought a report on his talks in Bait-ul-Moqaddas with Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, who declared his willingness to reopen communication with a Palestinian Authority, but shied away from a promise to deal with Arafat directly.

U.S. officials traveling with Christopher stressed the Clinton administration wants the Israeli leader to see Arafat. "We clearly prefer these contacts continue at the highest levels," said State Department spokesman Nicholas Burns.

Netanyahu also fended off a call by Christopher to honor an agreement to redeploy Israeli troops in the West Bank town of Al-Khalil. The Israeli leader said it was a complex problem that required further study.

Asked about Netanyahu's statements, Arafat called on the Israeli leader to "abide by the signed agreements between us."

Christopher's theme in his brief trip to the Middle East is to urge both sides to keep the door open to negotiations, while preparing for the newly elected Israeli leader to meet President Clinton next month.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Amr Moussa met Christopher at the airport and rode with into the city for the meeting with Mubarak.

In Israel, Netanyahu's tough line came after his conservative government's first direct high-level contact with the Clinton administration. The session was designed to set up the prime minister's July 9 meeting with President Clinton at the White House.

(Contd from Pg. 1)

TURAJONZODAH.

will be jointly formed by President Imomali Rakhmanov and the National Reconciliation Council.

The present Parliament will consider all laws except those pertaining to the formation of the National Reconciliation government, ratification of new election laws and formation of a joint commission for changing the constitution. These three areas should be under the control of the National Reconciliation Council, Turajonzodah added.

According to our plan the parliamentary elections will be held under the supervision of the United Nations and monitors from other countries by the end of the transitional period. The presidential elections will be held one year after the establishment of the new Parliament.

On the future of the Islamic movement, Turajonzodah stressed that it will be successful provided that it does not deviate from the principles of Islam.

Asked to comment on the possible outcome of the upcoming peace talks, Turajonzodah said that as long as the government of Tajikistan does not recognize the Islamic movement and does not respect its rights to participate in national politics, the two sides will not reach a compromise.

Our proposal for peace talks is fair enough, for we recognize the present government and the parliament until the people decide for a new constitution. We will submit to the people's verdict once a fair election is held, he said, adding we also expect the government to submit to people's verdict.

If government fails to do so, we will continue our struggle. Today we are strong enough at home. We do not need to rely on others to sustain our military campaign, a fact well known to government officials. Hence, foreign pressures cannot stop us from continuing our campaign, he said without elaborating.

According to Turajonzodah fighting between the government forces and the opposition has resumed since May in Tavil-Dara. Vanj as well as Vizgolan in Badakhshan province have announced allegiance to the TIM and called for peaceful settlement of the crisis, he said.

The TIM forces launched a heavy attack on government forces in Kafirnian, 17 km aware from Dushanbe, on June 21, he added.

Only the provincial capitals are under the control of government forces, Turajonzodah said, adding, we have a considerable control over a vast area of the country.

Turajonzodah called on the Tajik government to prepare itself for a political solution to the crisis, saying there will be no peace unless the government accepts that political solution is the best possible means to settle the crisis. It entails that the government recognizes the opposition and gives them their due share in the Tajik politics.

In conclusion, Turajonzodah termed the current situation in Tajikistan worrisome and expressed hope that other countries' mediation between the two parties will pave the way for a permanent cease-fire.

Despite the 1994 cease-fire agreement, fighting escalated in mid-May between government troops and the opposition in Tavil-Dara region in eastern Tajikistan.

Turajonzodah, 42, is a distinguished scholar in Islamic studies receiving his higher education from Tashkent Islamic University and Jordan University.

WEATHER

The I.R. of Iran Meteorological Organization announced today's weather as follows:

Forecast for Tehran: Max. temp. 29°C / Min. temp. 17°C

Half cloudy with scattered showers

Warmest Point:
Ramhormoz 46°C

Coldest Point:
Ardebil 5°C

Some cities of the world

Cities	Max. °C	Cities	Max. °C
Jedda	-	Vienna	19
Riyadh	41	Moscow	20
Istanbul	--	Madrid	22
Rome	—	Abu Dhabi	40
Athens	34	Karachi	33
London	23	New Delhi	29
Paris	22	Kuwait	45
Frankfurt	15		

India Refutes Press Report on Chemical Weapons Deal With Iran

NEW DELHI (IRNA) — India has described as "totally baseless" the *Washington Times'* report that New Delhi is building a pesticide plant in Iran to help the latter manufacture chemical weapons, reports PTI.

The Indian Embassy in Washington said on Tuesday that the building of the plant in Iran by India does not contravene the chemical weapons convention and cannot invite U.S. sanctions as reported by the American newspaper.

The embassy press release says that the report mentions 'phosphorus pentasulphide' as the product of the plant. However, the product "is not listed in any of the three schedules of chemicals that are banned under the chemical weapons convention signed by 165 countries."

The Indian Embassy also comes down heavily on the mentioning of U.S. and allies in "Australia group" having identified the chemical as a vital agent for the manufacture of the chemical weapons.

"This is meaningless legally as their policies have no basis in international law," the release points out.

OPINION

(Contd from Pg. m2)

THE G-7....

As to the U.S. accusation that Iran is manufacturing weapons of mass destruction, it is common knowledge that Israel has at least 200 nuclear warheads in its arsenal and does not allow international bodies to inspect them in violation of international rules and regulations. Iran's nuclear program, on the other hand, is under the surveillance of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

It is to be recalled that when Arab countries decided to impose "secondary boycotts" on Israel, the measure was met with strong opposition by the U.S. Unfortunately, it offers no alibi of why it refuses to chastise Israel, the country most deserving of punishment as a terrorist or a threat to humanity through its weapons of mass destruction.

Instead, the U.S. continues to point an accusing finger at Iran. The reason is that American politics is helplessly dependent on its pockets which are filled by Zionist proteges.

As to U.S. claims for leadership of a multilateral system characterized by a multilateral approach to trade disputes, the U.S. should know that countries, even its allies, do not buy the idea anymore. Trade can no longer be a conduit for political bullying. Countries are loathe to follow economic policies that serve one-sided interests. Economic competition is the key to a healthy global economy.

Apparently the mistake lies in the U.S. premise that it is the tribunal for economic and political disputes in the post Cold War era. Acting on the wrong premise, it thinks others will follow suit when it decides to chastise one "rogue" country. Labelling a country as "rogue" is itself self-serving.

The world community is an experienced one. G7 members cannot be duped into supporting trade measures intended as political weapons. To think of it any other way is to deny the necessity for a multilateral approach to global problems.

Thousands of Workers Riot Over Delayed Pay, Burn Factory

JAKARTA (AFP) — About 3,000 workers of a shoe factory in Tanggerang near here rioted over pay delays, ransacking and burning the factory down, reports said here Wednesday.

The Jayakarta daily said that the workers rioted Tuesday because the management of the factory of shoes and sandals producer PT Sarkis Pacific Indonesiac was two weeks late in paying wages.

Some 3,000 workers began wrecking the factory's management office and later burned factory property behind it. The fire spread to the plant itself and burned down the production line's finishing section, the daily said.

Police who arrived on site after the fire had started were vastly outnumbered by the workers and could not do much to prevent further damage to the building, the daily said.

No arrests have been made so far and the company's management were not available for comment, Jayakarta said.

Israel Will Stay in Lebanon

TYRE, Lebanon (AFP) — Israel is determined to maintain its army presence in the border strip it occupies in South Lebanon, new Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Mordechai vowed Tuesday on his first tour of the zone.

Mordechai was the first Israeli leader to visit the self-declared "security zone" since the election of Israel's new rightwing government on May 29.

The visit went ahead amid tight security as he visited Dabsheh on the edge of the central sector of the zone where five Israeli soldiers were killed and eight wounded in a Hezbollah attack on June 10.

"Israel will remain in the security zone to protect its Lebanese allies and to ensure Israel's security," he said in a statement broadcast in Arabic by the SLA radio.

UN Official Says Iraq Still Concealing Arms

UNITED NATIONS (Reuter) — UN chief weapons inspector Rolf Ekeus said on Monday he believed Iraq was still concealing banned arms, components and documents concerning its weapons programs.

He told reporters that despite an agreement reached in Baghdad on Saturday for unconditional access for UN weapons teams to sites they wished to inspect, "on substance nothing has happened."

"Iraq is still, accoding to our analysis, concealing some important components and weapons and also concealing important documents explaining their program," he said.

Ekeus visited Baghdad after the Security Council condemned Iraq's refusal two weeks ago to give UN inspectors access to a number of republican or presidential guard sites that Iraq said were sensitive from the point of view of its national security or sovereignty.

He is head of the UN Special Commission in charge of ridding Iraq of weapons of mass destruction, a key requirement before sanctions on oil experts can be lifted. Iraq has been under stringent trade sanctions since its troops invaded Kuwait in August 1990.

Ekeus said he had "full confidence" that the accord he reached regarding future access would hold, "and we will soon test this," he added, alluding to future inspections. But he said full cooperation was sometimes difficult for Iraqi officials because the "institutions" hiding the materials were related to the security of President Saddam Hussein.

"Our dilemma, which we have together with Iraq, is that the concealment is managed by institutions which are related to security in Iraq. These security-related institutions also happen to be responsible for the security of the head of state and members of the family," Ekeus said.

He said Iraq was not concealing items "only by static means" and his inspectors were concerned that many materials were stored on trucks that could move at will throughout the country.

Ekeus, who was due to report to a closed-door meeting of Security Council members, said one of the elements of the accord he reached with Iraq was that the United Nations "will fully respect Iraq's legitimate security concerns." But he stressed that "hiding proscribed and prohibited items is not legitimate and is not a legitimate concern."

Velayati Off to Kiev for Tripartite Meet of Foreign Ministers

TEHRAN (IRNA) — Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati left here Wednesday morning for Kiev to participate in the third tripartite foreign ministerial meeting of Iran, Ukraine and Turkmenistan.

On his way to Ukraine, Velayati was to have a brief stop in Athens to attend the funeral of the late Greek Premier, Andreas Papandreou, who died of heart attack on Sunday.

The Iranian foreign minister Monday signed a memorial book at the Greek Embassy in Tehran to pay respect to the late Greek prime minister.

Iran, as an important state in the region and is one of the founding members of the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO), enjoys cordial relations with Greece, which is a member of the European Union (EU).

Martyrdom of Beheshti and Companions Commemorated

Tehran Times Service

TEHRAN—The headquarters for the ceremonies of the martyrdom anniversary of Martyr Beheshti and 72 of his companions announced here that the ceremonies of 7th Tir will be held today in Behesht-e Zahra.

According to the statement issued by the headquarters, there will be another ceremony tonight at the former office of the Islamic Republic Party on Sarcheshmeh Avenue.

The headquarters for the ceremonies of the martyrdom anniversary of 72 martyrs of 7th Tir asked the revolutionary people of Iran turn out massively in the ceremonies.

Leftist Rebels Blow Up Colombian Oil Pipeline

BOGOTA, Colombia (Reuter) — Leftist rebels blew up an oil pipeline in northern Colombia on Tuesday, spilling about 8,000 barrels of crude that threaten to pollute one of the country's most important rivers, television reports said.

The Noticiero de Las Siete television news program said the attack damaged the Cano Limon-Covenas pipeline, a frequent target of dynamite attacks by National Liberation Army (ELN) guerrillas in Norte de Santander Province.

The pipeline, which carries 220,000 barrels of oil per day from the Cano Limon fields operated by occidental petroleum corp oxyen to the Caribbean port of Covenas, has been attacked at least 17 times so far this year.

Clashes Mar Zedillo Trip in Mexico, 13 Injured

VILLAHERMOSA, Mexico (Reuter) — Government supporters clashed with opponents during a visit by President Ernesto Zedillo to the southeastern state of Tabasco on Tuesday and at least 13 people were injured, officials said.

Rival political groups attacked each other with machetes, clubs and knives, and set fire to four buses and a truck, plunging the oil-producing state into disorder.

Members of the leftist opposition Democratic Revolution Party (PRD) blocked the main highways into the state capital of Villahermosa, seeking to disrupt Zedillo's visit.

They saw his trip as a show of support for embattled state governor Roberto Madrazo of the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), who is accused of exceeding legal spending limits in the 1994 election.

Radio Red said in one incident local members of the PRI attacked the protesters with machetes and clubs, then stoned and set fire to their bus. It said 18 people were injured.

The radio reported that an old woman was slashed in the back with a machete and other protesters were cut when they jumped out of the windows of the bus.

Bosnia to Vote on September 14

VIENNA (AFP) — Bosnia-Herzegovina will hold its first nationwide postwar elections on September 14, Flavio Cotti, head of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, announced Tuesday.

The elections, to be organized and monitored by the OSCE, will be held in line with the Dayton peace accords which stipulated mid-September as the last possible date for polling.

The Bosnian conflict, which erupted in April 1992, ended with a cease-fire last October and was wound up with the Paris Treaty, formalizing the Dayton accords, on December 14.

Afghan Opposition Commander Killed

ISLAMABAD (Reuter) — An Afghan opposition commander was ambushed and killed in the northern town of Mazar-i-Sharif along with a score of bodyguards, Afghan and diplomatic sources in Islamabad said on Tuesday.

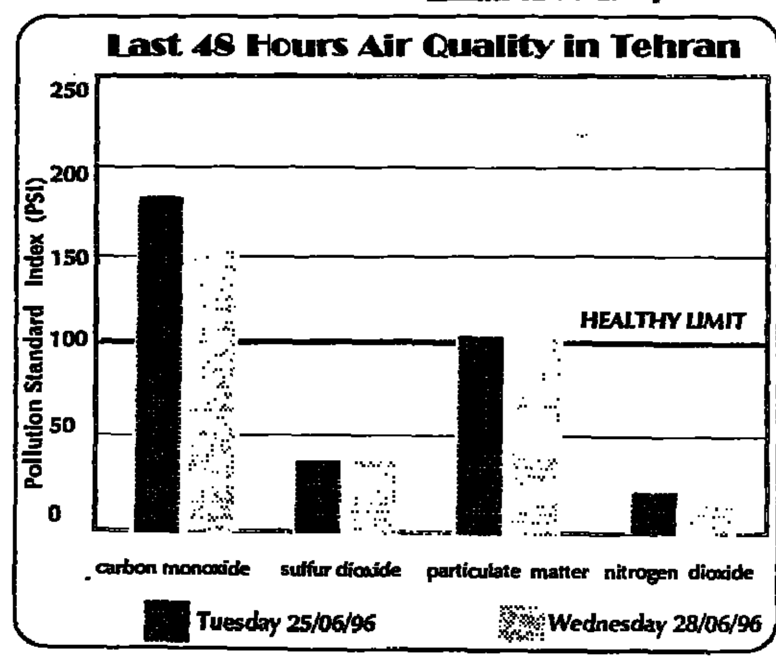
They said Lieutenant General Rasoul Pahlevan, military deputy to northern opposition leader General Abdul Rashid Dostum, was killed on Monday evening.

Details of the incident remained sketchy, but diplomats said the death of Pahlevan could have considerable political impact.

Pahlevan was considered to be a hardline foe of the Afghan government's top military commander Ahmad Shah Masood and an opponent of any rapprochement with Kabul, they said.

President Burhanuddin Rabbani told reporters in Kabul on Sunday that he was sending a new delegation to Mazar-i-Sharif to try to persuade Dostum to rejoin his embattled government.

Dostum and former opposition leader Gulbuddin Hekmatyar revolted against the government in January 1994. Hekmatyar was due to resume his position as prime minister on Wednesday.



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Mother Pleads Guilty to Beating Daughter to Death

NEW YORK (Reuter) — A mother pleaded guilty on Monday to beating her six-year-old daughter to death.

Awilda Lopez, 30, wept as assistant district attorney Donna Henken described how she beat Alisa Izquierdo, pushed her into a concrete wall on Nov.22, 1995, then left her to die.

"Despite the fact that she was obviously gravely injured and in need of medical care ... she left her alone for two days before seeking medical care for her daughter," Henken said.

Last year, Lopez told police that the reason she beat her daughter was to "take the devil out" of the child.

Man Shoots, Kills Two Sleeping Women

ILIGAN, Philippines (AP) — A securpty guard shot and killed two women workers of a construction firm before dawn Tuesday apparently in revenge for a scolding he got from one of the victims, police said.

Police said Ricardo Pantilgan, 29, killed the victims while they were sleeping at their quarters.

Police chief said 26-year old engineer Victoria Lumpay died in her bed of gunshot wounds in the head. Timekeeper Janet Yongod, 21, died in a hospital of multiple wounds in the chest, abdomen and others parts of the body, he said.



GERO, Japan (June 26): Railway workers inspect a derailed 5-car-express train after the train hit a rock which fell after torrential rain. There were 16 casualties among over 100 passengers. Initial press reports said 124 people had been injured but police denied the reports.

(AFP PHOTO)

Dole Attacks Clinton for "Dreamy" Foreign Policy

WASHINGTON (AFP) — Republican presidential hopeful Bob Dole went on a foreign policy offensive Tuesday, warning that President Bill Clinton's "dreamy" policies on Russia and Bosnia will wash away post-Cold War gains.

"President Clinton's misguided romanticism towards Russia has led him and his advisers to try to fine-tune the intrigues of Russian domestic politics instead of guarding against the nationalist turn in Russia," Dole said in an address in Philadelphia.

Dole, the former Senate leader and a World War II veteran, said he backed Russian President Boris Yeltsin in the July 3 runoff against his Communist rival Gennady Zyuganov but warned that there were already "dangerous tendencies in the new Russia."

Alarming developments include the rise of hardline security services and organized crime, signs of renewed anti-Semitism and an official campaign of threats against NATO expansion, Dole said in remarks prepared for a speech to the Philadelphia World Affairs Council.

"Forces in Russia have waged a campaign of subversion, intimidation and economic blackmail against other independent states of the former Soviet Union," Dole added.

Dole reiterated his call to give Hungary, Poland and the Czech Republic membership to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization by 1998 and accused Clinton of cozying up to Moscow by adopting its go slow approach.

Dole has called for the immediate deployment of a "star war-like" program estimated to cost up to 60 billion dollars which Clinton argues would be too costly and quickly outdated.

Dole, who is trailing in the polls, warned that Clinton was putting U.S. troops at risk by subjecting his Bosnia policy to the whims of the United Nations and opposing the lifting of the arms embargo against the Bosnian Muslims.

"After haphazardly getting America into Bosnia, President Clinton now has no idea how to get Americans out," he said.

PM Leads Ruling Party in Prayers at Father's Grave

DHAKA (AFP) — After a 21-year wait, new Bangladesh Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina Wajed on Wednesday officially honoured her assassinated father, the country's founding father.

A Muslim cleric led the prime minister, Cabinet ministers and Awami League MPs in prayers at the grave of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, who guided this south Asian country to independence from Pakistan in 1971.

The military bugle played the last post and the green and red national flag was lowered as a tearful Sheikh Hasina and thousands of mourning villagers stood in silence before the marble-covered grave at her family's compound, witnesses said.

Sheikh Hasina's Cabinet Monday ordered that "only the portrait of the father of the nation, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, should be hung in government offices and in the offices of semi-government and autonomous bodies."

Klaus's Party Breaks Off Czech Coalition Talks

PRAGUE (AFP) — Czech Premier Vaclav Klaus, whose center-right government lost its parliamentary majority in recent elections, said Wednesday his party had broken off talks on forming a minority government with its old coalition partners.

The main dispute among the three parties centers on what powers would be assigned to a minister without portfolio that was to have been earmarked for one of the partners, the Democratic Alliance, the CTK news agency said.

Klaus made the announcement after holding talks with the parliamentary group of his Civic Democratic Party.

He said he was awaiting new proposals from the Democratic Alliance and the other party in the last government, the Christian Democratic Union.

Klaus's party and its two partners have held nine negotiating sessions to try to patch together a minority government, which the former Communists have pledged to support.

Police Confirm Reports of Hostage Axe Massacre

PHNOM PENH (AFP) — Police in the southern province of Kampot have confirmed a report that 14 of about 70 villagers being held hostage by Khmer Rouge guerrillas have been axed to death, an official said Wednesday.

"The provincial police have confirmed that the hostages were killed with axes, but we are unsure of the date when it happened," a senior Interior Ministry official said in the capital.

On Tuesday, a Phnom Penh-based human rights group quoted a survivor of the attack as saying the 14 hostages had been hacked to death on June 21.

The hostages had been part of a group of about 140 villagers — most of whom worked for illegal logging and sawmill operations in Kampot — who were kidnapped on June 15 in the country's biggest mass abduction.

Polls Open in Key Local Elections in KwaZulu-Natal

DURBAN, South Africa (AFP) — Polls opened under tight security Wednesday in key local government elections in South Africa's violence-torn KwaZulu-Natal Province, officials said.

Most polling stations opened at 7 a.m. (0500 GMT) with more than 30,000 policemen and soldiers being deployed in the province where 20,000 people have died in political violence since 1985.

However, police said no incidents of violence were reported overnight or early Wednesday.

"It has been very, very quiet," said police spokesman Ray Harrald. "There have been no incidents of violence that we are aware of."

The main parties contesting the election are President Nelson Mandela's ruling African National Congress (ANC), the Zulu-Nationalist Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) and the conservative National Party.

Eight smaller parties, as well as several local organizations and hundreds of independent candidates are also running in the poll.

More than 3.5 million people are registered to vote in the election for 61 new town and seven regional councils across the province as well as a new metropolitan council in this major port, which is home to half of the electorate.

Sporadic Clashes Kill 10 in Sri Lanka

COLOMBO (AFP) — Seven rebels and three soldiers were killed in sporadic clashes between security forces and Tamil Tiger guerrillas in northeastern Sri Lanka, the Defense Ministry said Wednesday.

Six members of the separatist Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) were shot dead by troopers in the district of Mannar Tuesday, the ministry said, adding that one soldier was wounded in the confrontation.

Another Tiger cadre was killed in the district of Mullaitivu, also on Tuesday. Within hours, LTTE gunmen ambushed two soldiers in the neighbouring district of Trincomalee and killed them, the ministry said.

It said another trooper was also killed in the same region during a separate confrontation on Tuesday.

The Tiger guerrillas have vowed to step up their attacks in the northeast of the country after losing their main citadel of Jaffna.



RIYADH - Saudi police have arrested a group of drug traffickers trying to smuggle 600,000 "hallucinogenic tablets" into the kingdom.

DHAKA - Leaders of a 1975 military coup that killed newly-elected Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina's father have left the country, fearing that she will cancel the amnesty that protected them from prosecution.

DUESSELDORF - A German court on Wednesday sentenced a close aide of former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt to two-and-a-half years in jail for spying for Communist East Germany during the Cold War.

TOKYO - A former follower of the Aum Supreme Truth Cult was sentenced on Wednesday to three years in prison, suspended for five years, for killing his friend on the orders of Guru Shoko Asahara.

JAKARTA - The heads of the opposition Indonesian Democracy Party (PDI) challenged the government Wednesday to vet the legality of a rebel party faction they say has been backed by government ministers.

TOKYO - Japan will put off the launch of its new three-stage M-5 solid-fuel rocket from the planned September 10 to later this winter for adjustments.

HANOI - Two people were killed and nine others, including six children, were badly injured when a bomb left over from Vietnam's war with the United States exploded in a central province.

TAIPEI - A Taiwanese naval ship on Wednesday accidentally slammed into a Chinese fishing boat in heavy fog, sinking the boat off Kinmen.

Police Detain Anti-Tax Demonstrators

ISLAMABAD (AFP) — Pakistani police Wednesday detained 15 women demonstrating outside the Parliament as it passed the national budget despite a boycott by opposition deputies, witnesses said.

The women, members of the main opposition party, the Pakistan Muslim League, were chanting slogans denouncing 1.1 billion dollars in taxes in the 500.2-billion-rupee (14.2-billion-dollar) budget, the witnesses said.

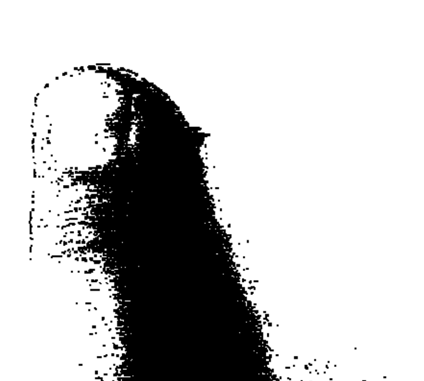
The taxes for the 1996-97 financial year, which starts July 1, triggered a wave of protests from the opposition, business community, religious parties and independent politicians.

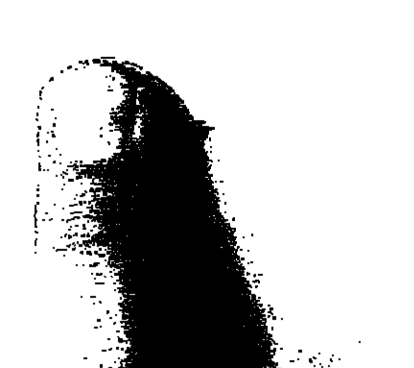
Two activists of the Jamaat-e-Islami were killed and scores of people injured.



KARACHI, Pakistan (June 25): An activist of Pakistan's largest religious-political party Jamaat-e-Islami (JI) raises slogans against the Premier Benazir Bhutto's government during a demonstration. Thousands of party activists participated in the rally and pledged to continue their movement until the dismissal of Bhutto's government.

(AFP PHOTO)





Asia Proposes World Summit for Mercosur

Global Economy Briefs

KUWAIT CITY - Kuwait on Sunday celebrates 50 years of oil exports which have made it one of the world's richest countries, but Kuwaitis who suffered past hardships are now counting the social cost of rapid economic development.

KUWAIT CITY - Kuwaiti MPs on Tuesday voted through a second and final reading of a bill that will more than double their salaries to almost $8,000 a month.

KIEV - Ukraine, once the bread-basket of Europe and producer of a quarter of the former Soviet Union's grain, faces a disastrous harvest this year, Ukrainian and Western agriculture experts said on Tuesday.

BUENOS AIRES (AFP) — Leaders of South America's biggest trade bloc and those of Asia Pacific nations should hold a summit to strengthen ties, World Economic Forum President Klaus Schwab suggested Tuesday.

The meeting could take place as early as January at the next summit of the forum, an international business and political organization, in Davos, Switzerland, Schwab said.

The proposal came as the presidents of Mercosur member countries Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay and Paraguay were meeting in San Luis, Argentina, to sign a free trade accord with Chile, which will give the trade bloc a window to the Pacific, he said.

Mercosur, short for common market of the South, is the world's fourth largest trade block with a market of 200 million consumers and a combined output of $800 billion.

The proposed meeting of Mercosur and Asian leaders could help boost foreign investment in the South American trade bloc, which Schwab said was a mere 0.4 percent of the market's combined gross domestic product while in Malaysia and China the figure is close to six percent.

Enrique Iglesias, president of the Inter-American Development Bank, said an expanded Mercosur including Chile and Bolivia would need $26 billion over the next decade to finance infrastructure projects to link the six countries.

The necessary investments equal "$100 million every two weeks for a period of 10 years," he said.

The Mercosur-Chile free trade accord, which has been the subject of long and delicate negotiations, envisions a decrease in trade barriers over a 10-year period starting October 1.

Also at the summit, Bolivian President Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada will sign a preliminary agreement to strike a similar pact with the trade bloc in December.

But just hours before putting pen to paper, Sanchez de Lozada said he did not know the details of the accord because it was "negotiated until the last minute."

The accords are part of a Mercosur strategy to "seek full integration" in South America, said Argentine President Carlos Menem at the opening of the San Luis summit some 750 kilometers (450 miles) west of Buenos Aires.

Brazilian President Fernando Henrique Cardoso pressed for oil-rich Venezuela to be next on the list of Mercosur associates.

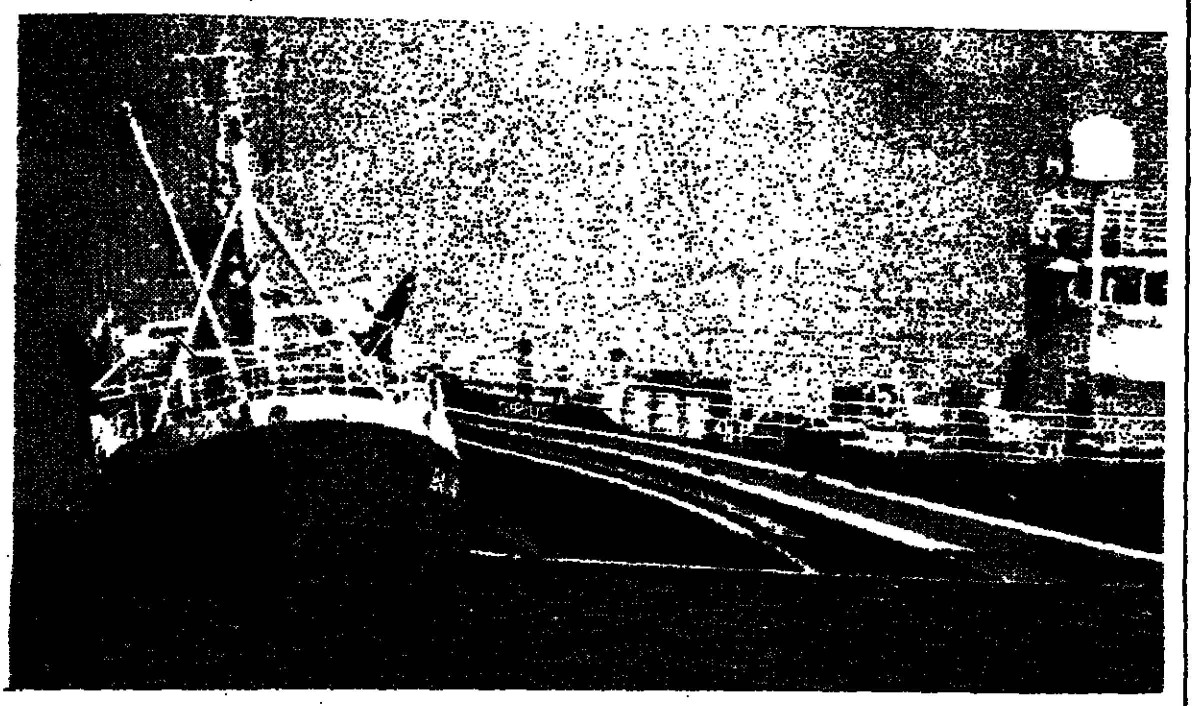
"Now is the time to bet on the expansion of Mercosur so at the right time will take new steps to reach an integration of Venezuela and other Latin American countries that want to join," Cardoso said in San Luis.

Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti agreed, saying that "Latin American economies must join Mercosur to reach sustained growth."

His Paraguayan collegue, Juan Carlos Wasmosy, said the Chile's association to the trade bloc "practically heralds the definitive integration of all Latin American countries."

Brazil has launched an effort to create a South American Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) that would then negotiate free trade with the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), which groups Canada, Mexico and the United States.

Thirty-four countries from Canada to Chile, including the United States, agreed in December 1994 to negotiate by 2005 a free trade area of the Americas.



NORTH SEA, Scotland (June 24): The Danish commercial fishing boat "Mette Eliasen" rams the Greenpeace vessel "MV Sirius" in the North Sea off the Firth of Forth estuary east of Edingburgh. The Greenpeace vessel was trying to block fishing in environmentally sensitive waters, the ecology group said. (AFP PHOTO)

Massachusetts, U.S. First State to Curb Burma Business Ties

WASHINGTON (AFP) — Massachusetts on Tuesday became the first U.S. state to impose sanctions aimed at pressuring American companies to stop doing business in military-ruled Burma.

Governor William Weld signed into law sanctions that bar the state and its agencies from signing contracts with companies with commercial ties to the South-East Asian country.

The move makes Massachusetts the first U.S. state to impose sanctions against Burma, whose military rulers are accused of massive human rights abuses.

"One law passed by one state will not end the suffering and oppression of the people of Burma, but it is my hope that other states and the Congress will follow our example and make a stand for the cause of freedom and democracy around the world," the Republican governor said as he signed the bill into law.

"Burma is the South Africa of the 1990s," he said.

The new sanctions law stops short of requiring existing contracts to be cancelled, but it does prohibit the state or its agencies in most cases from signing new contracts with companies that do business in Burma.

Simon Billenness, an investment analyst with Boston-based Franklin Research and Development Corp., said the Massachusetts sanctions define "doing business" more broadly than sanctions now in force in several cities.

This law defines business as encompassing franchize and licensing agreements, distribution arrangements, and contracts to provide goods or services to the Burmese junta.

State representative Byron Rushing, the bill's sponsor, said the law would take effect in 90 days. How much it will end up costing U.S. businesses remains unclear, he said, pending a study of existing contracts signed by quasi-governmental state agencies such as the highway authority.

A half-dozen U.S. cities have passed similar "selective purchasing" legislation barring government contracts with companies that do business in Burma.

Companies that could be affected include Apple Computer, General Electric, American Express, Pepsico and its subsidiary Frito-Lay, United Parcel Service, and oil companies Arco, Texaco, and Unocal.

Municipal legislators in New York City are also considering sanctions on companies with ties to Burma, and both houses of Congress are weighing similar measures at the federal level.

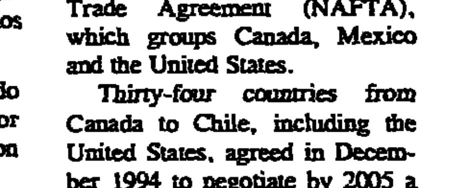
EU Approves Extra Cash for Beef Farmers

LUXEMBOURG (AFP) — EU agriculture ministers agreed early Wednesday on how to share out 850 million ecus ($1.06 billion) allocated this year to farmers hit by the collapse of the beef market due to health fears about "mad cow" disease, a spokesman announced.

The agreement will give farmers an extra 23 ecus (one ecu is $1.3) a head for male cattle and 27 ecus a head for milk cows on top of the 108.68 ecus and 144.9 ecus for milk cows, which they already receive.

The bonus will take up 580 million ecus out of the total 850 million ecus.

The remaining 269 million ecus will be shared out among the 15 European Union states in proportion to the size of their cattle herds. It will be left up to them to decide how to use the money — a decision which will enable governments to target extra cash to farmers whose herds were worst affected by the epidemic.



World's Poor Call For G7 Action on Debt

APIA (AFP) — Seventy-one of the world's poorest nations, fearing developed countries are rapidly losing interest in them, appealed Tuesday for the upcoming Group of Seven (G7) summit to take decisive action on third world debt.

The countries are part of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) group of states who have a trade and aid convention with the European Union.

An ACP ministerial meeting opened here Tuesday to plan for a summit of leaders this year and to prepare for the end in 2000 of the convention which has given these poorer nations EU aid and trade preferences in the European market.

ACP President Zephirin Diabre, who is also Burkina Faso's economy and finance minister, told the opening session that the debt burden would be on the agenda of the G7 summit opening in Lyon on Thursday.

"The debt problem is one of the most serious economic disasters of all time, whose insidious effect has caused greater harm to our economic performance than has the determination of the terms of trade and the oil crisis," Diabre said.

The African states south of the Sahara alone owe U.S.$145 billion and spend $10 billion every year to service it. The ACP group as a whole owes $200 billion.

"Since every dollar spent on debt servicing means another dollar less for education, health and access to good drinking water, it is a matter of extreme urgency to seek a definitive solution to the problem of the indebtedness of the developing countries," Diabre said.

He called on the G7 to produce "a new and spectacular initiative".

Diabre said official development aid to ACP countries had fallen, bringing with it political and social instability and affecting their ability to ensure good governance.

Industrialized countries had a waning interest in Third World aid and seemed to believe that official aid only benefited the rich people of poor countries, he said.

The United Nations target is for industrialized countries to set aside 0.7 percent of their gross national product for aid to poor countries. The latest figures, however, put the donations at just 0.3 percent.

"The lesson is quite clear: our collective survival depends on U.S. and on U.S. alone. In order to survive we need to inspire in the rest of the world a modicum of trust and confidence, without which nothing would be possible."

Diabre said the ACP-EU relationship had been set up 20 years ago to enable the ACP members to become stronger in world trade, but today "our positions are weakening."

Western Samoan Finance Minister Tuilaepa Sailele told the conference opening that the ACP had "clearly lost some of its strategic and economic advantages" and needed to be prepared to face a less hospitable political and economic climate.

"The ACP group clearly needs to reassert itself despite its relative marginalization in the past two decades. As a group we still represent a significant part of the globe and we are not entirely without some economic and political influence.

"Harnessed properly, these strengths can provide valuable leverage and firepower to reverse the marginalization of ACP interests that has so weakened our position in recent years," Tuilaepa said.

The meeting here will debate whether to call an ACP summit. Diabre said it was likely to occur towards the end of next year with either Mauritius or Gabon hosting it.



Future Events

Friday, June 28

GENEVA - Disarmament conference aimed at securing total ban on nuclear testing due to end delegates hope to agree Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) banning underground tests.

HANOI - 8th Communist Party of Vietnam Congress (to July 1).

DUBLIN - Czech President Vaclav Havel visits Ireland meets President Mary Pobinson and receives honorary degree (to June 30).

CANBERRA - National gun summit organized by the Australian Medical Association.

ORADEA, Romania - Latest hearing in long-running case of alleged British baby smuggler John Boast accused of taking 15-month old girl out of Romania. Verdict possible.

SYDNEY - "Papua New Guinea's Security and Defense in the 90s" seminar. Speakers include Papua New Guinea's Defense Minister Mathias Ijape, Australian Foreign Minister Alexander Downer, Australian Defense Minister Ian McLachlan and Papua New Guinea's police commissioner.

BRUSSELS - Belgian Parliament committees set to end debate on government's request to rule by decree.

Sumitono Shares Renewed Sharp Decline on Lower Copper Price

TOKYO (AFP) — Pressured by renewed weakness in copper prices, Sumitomo Corp. shares lost two percent in the morning session here Wednesday to close at 960 yen ($8.8) at the break, down 20 yen from the previous day.

Half-day turnover totaled 3.84 million shares on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

The share price moved between 947 yen and 973 yen during the session, well down on 990 yen at Tuesday's closing and 1,210 yen before Sumitomo announced an estimated $1.8 billion in losses on June 14.

Sumitomo's decline weighed on selected non-ferrous metals, with Mitsubishi materials down nine yen at 592 yen. Sumitomo metal mining was steady at 955 yen, recouping earlier losses.

Sentiment towards Sumitomo stock remained under pressure from the ongoing fall in copper prices, influenced by concerns over the likely full impact from its disclosed losses from unauthorized copper trading, dealers said.

Yamaichi Research Institute analyst Tomokazu Soejima said the size of possible further declines in the share price would depend on the final amount of the losses incurred.

"Sumitomo Corp. has not disclosed the final amount of the losses, and the ongoing selling is because of the uncertainty," Soejima said.

If the final amount is $1.8 billion, as was estimated earlier, the current share price of around 950 yen is too low, he said.

But if the final amount is four billion dollars, as suggested in some press reports, the share price is expected to fall another 50 yen to about 900, he said.

TV Programs

Thursday Evening, June 27

National Network. Channel 1:

13:12 Focus on Family
14:00 News
14:30 Focus on Family
15:00 Kids Corner
16:30 News
17:00 Children's Program
18:00 Special Program on Judiciary System
18:20 Lessons From the Holy Qoran
19:00 News
19:15 Focus on Imam Khomeini (RA)
19:45 Religious Program
19:50 Report on Majlis
20:25 Review of Day's Major News Stories
20:48 Call to Prayer (Azan)
20:52 Religious Program
21:00 News
21:30 Commercials
21:40 Religious Program
21:50 Focus on War
22:15 Weekly Quiz Show
22:45 Commercials
23:00 Feature Movie

National Network. Channel 2:

13:11 Religious Program
13:15 Special Program on 7th Tir (June 27)
13:30 Thoughts
14:00 Iranian TV Series
15:00 Report on European Nations' Cup
15:30 Meteorology
16:00 Preuniversity Program
17:00 Focus on Living (teaching requirements of life)
18:00 Tae Kwon Do
18:15 Scientific Program
19:00 Children's Program
20:00 Summertime Program
20:30 Scientific-Cultural News
20:48 Call to Prayer (Azan)
20:52 Special Program on 7th Tir (June 27)
21:00 Weekly Political Discussion
21:40 Iranian TV Series
22:30 News
22:45 Interlude
23:00 Focus on Law
23:15 Great Philosophers
24:00 Research

National Network. Channel 3:

16:00 National Anthem of the Islamic Republic of Iran
Recitations from the Holy Qoran
16:15 Religious Program
16:45 Sports Program
19:00 For Tomorrow
19:45 Sports News
20:00 Foreign TV Series
20:30 Interlude
20:48 Call to Prayer (Azan)
20:52 (To be announced)
21:15 Sports Quiz Show
21:35 Third Smile (comic)
22:45 News (in English)

National Network. Tehran Channel:

17:00 National Anthem of the Islamic Republic of Iran
Recitations from the Holy Qoran
17:15 Advisors
18:15 Report on Tehran
18:30 Tehran News
18:45 Sports Program
19:15 Feature Movie
19:30 Medical Points
19:45 Cooperation
20:00 Commercial Program
20:30 Report on Social Security
20:48 Call to Prayer (Azan)
20:52 Report on Social Security
21:00 Introducing Tehran Districts
21:15 Nature
21:30 Focus on Filmmaking
22:00 News
22:15 Report on Tehran
22:30 *Komeil* Prayer
23:30 Report on European Nations' Cup

Friday Morning, June 28

National Network. Channel 1:

Channel 1 doesn't broadcast on Friday morning.

National Network. Channel 2:

07:00 National Anthem of the Islamic Republic of Iran
Recitations from the Holy Qoran
07:15 Summer 75
08:00 Focus on Law
08:15 Scientific Program
08:45 Great Philosophers
09:30 Interesting Places and Events
10:00 Children's Program
12:00 Witness
12:30 (Documentary)
13:08 Call to Prayer (Azan)

National Network. Channel 3:

07:30 National Anthem of the Islamic Republic of Iran
Recitations from the Holy Qoran
07:45 Basketball
08:45 Third Smile (comic)
09:30 Digest
10:30 Foreign TV Series
11:15 Religious Program

Dying to Live With Heroin



KARACHI, Pakistan (File Photo): A group of Pakistani drug addicts sitting at the road pavement are inhaling heroin on cigarette pack foils in the commercial city of Karachi. At least 10,000 heroin addicts live at the roadside, sewerage lines and near the garbage dumps, in the city. 13 years ago drug addiction was an unknown phenomenon in Pakistan, but today there are more than three million narcotic addicts throughout the country.

(AFP PHOTO)

KARACHI (AFP) – Mohammad Ashraf has watched five of his drug addict friends die during a heat wave over the past three days, yet he continues to smoke heroin on the sidewalk of burns road in central Karachi.

"They went one after another," said Ashraf. "They have gone where I have to go soon."

Ashraf is one of more than three million drug addicts in Pakistan. More than 10,000 live on the sidewalks or in the sewers and gutters of Karachi, according to social worker Abdus Sattar Edhi, although government officials say the numbers are lower.

Pakistani officials say the country inherited its drug problem from the Afghan war, which resulted in the migration of millions of refugees, who allegedly brought drugs with them.

"These drug addicts are social outcasts and ultimately die of this deadly powder," said sociologist Shaukat Ali. "When they are lost in their own world, how can they save themselves?"

A volunteer at a private ambulance service says 14 addicts have died in Karachi in the past three days. These addicts are among 40 people who have succumbed to a heat wave that has gripped the area.

Edhi Welfare Trust collects more than 30 bodies each month - - both in the freakish sweltering weather of June and also when chilly winds blow in the winter season.

The dirty and unshaven addicts can be seen smoking heroin on Karachi streets. Most prefer to live near restaurants so they can eat customers' left-over food.

They earn money by cleaning parked cars, collecting bottles or stealing.

One source of heroin is the district of Lyari, a stronghold of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto. infamous for its drug dens.

Police said vehicles cannot enter the congested streets of Lyari, where drug dens are guarded by the lackeys of drug barons. Last week, four drug peddlers were gunned down after an encounter with police.

Social workers and police said treatment in rehabilitation centers does not stop addicts from returning to their habit.

"Even after spending months at our centers, they return to drug addiction," said Edhi.

Heroin costs 25 rupees to 35 rupees (less than a dollar) for three cigarettes, according to gang leader Ghulam Mustafa, who says he only goes to the rehabilitation centers to get glucose drips.

"They have no facilities and beat us with pipes, so after recharging we flee," he said.

Call Now for the Flying Chicken Masala

LONDON (AFP) – If there's any place left in Britain that still has no Indian takeaway, relief is at hand.

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"What we are doing is using local airfields and golf courses where we can get permission to land," a spokesman said Sunday.

Diamond Fever Hits Canada

CALGARY, Canada (AFP) – Alberta, Canada's oil-rich province in the prairies, could soon enjoy a diamond boom, according to a report just completed by the Alberta Geological Survey.

North America's first-ever commercial diamond mine is due to go on line later this year, or early next year, in the Northwest Territories.

The Australian conglomerate BHP Diamonds Inc. earlier this month received conditional approval from a Canadian federal environmental panel to start mining at Lac de Gras, about 300 kilometers (200 miles) north of Yellowknife.

Now, according to the Alberta Geological Survey, the same geological traits in the Northwest Territories' diamond mining area have been found in Alberta.

Diamond deposits have been found near Hinton, north of Edmonton, and Red Deer which is between Calgary and Alberta. Diamond exploration is also under way in other Canadian provinces including Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec.

Alberta geologist Roy Eccles said Tuesday he believed the best hopes for commercial mining of diamonds lay in Alberta.

"There's a high potential in Alberta," said Eccles, who carried out a three-year study for the Alberta Geological Survey.

Breakthrough Pills for Cholesterol

Drugs to control cholesterol have been used for more than a decade. Until recently, doctors prescribed them with great caution because early studies had raised serious questions about potentially harmful effects of lowering cholesterol with drugs. But recent research on a new family of anticholesterol drugs — "landmark studies," according to Dr. Sidney Smith, president of the American Heart Association (AHA) — has provided persuasive evidence that these drugs are safe and effective. Although some doctors are still hesitant about prescribing them, more and more are becoming convinced.

"We're looking at a new way to prevent and combat heart disease," says Dr. Schoeder, one of the most enthusiastic proponents of the new drugs. Leading cardiologist K. Lance Gould of Houston says, "We've reached a new threshold of treatment." Dr. Eugene Braunwald of Harvard and Boston's Brigham and Women's Hospital is even more emphatic when he says, "We're talking about a revolution."

Cholesterol, manufactured naturally in the liver, plays a key role in the structure of cells and the composition of important hormones. Since it is not water-soluble, cholesterol links with the lipoproteins LDL and HDL for transit through the bloodstream. When there is too much LDL compared to HDL, *more cholesterol is circulating than* the cells can use. The stuff then collects in the artery walls, a process known as atherosclerosis, which leads to heart disease, the No. 1 killer in the developed world.

The link between dietary fat, atherosclerosis and heart disease had long been suspected, explains Dr. John LaRosa, chancellor of Tulane University Medical Center, but World War II provided convincing evidence. In occupied Europe when fatty foods and eggs were scarce, atherosclerosis practically disappeared and heart attacks decreased.

A number of subsequent studies proved that every one-percent reduction in cholesterol reduced risk of coronary heart disease by two or even three percent. The AHA and the NCEP recommended that Americans with healthy hearts reduce their total cholesterol to below 130, and raise their HDL to above 35. To achieve these goals, the AHA and NCEP suggested a diet of not more than 30-percent fat-only ten percent in animal or other saturated fat — coupled with regular exercise.

To follow up, a number of major studies were organized, using both diet and the drugs to lower cholesterol.

Then in 1987 lovastatin, the first of a new family of drugs called statins, was introduced with a radically different approach to lowering cholesterol, whereas the earlier resin drugs had "sequestered" cholesterol — removing it from the bloodstream *via bile acids — the statins targeted* the cholesterol-producing liver itself. By acting on an enzyme, HMG-CoA, they told the liver to *reduce production of stored or* circulating LDL. Research showed that statins could reduce total cholesterol by some 30 percent and LDL by 20 to 40 percent, while raising HDL by 5 to 15 percent. Even more important, X rays of test subjects' coronary arteries revealed that statins slowed or stabilized the rate at which cholesterol built up in an artery and in some cases *reversed* the buildup and the atheroscierotic process. And the statins had only minimal side effects.

But would people live longer? At the AHA Scientific Sessions in Dallas in November 1994, doctors announced the results of the Scandinavian Simvastatin Survival Study, known as the 4S study, conducted on 4444 men and women in Scandinavia, where heart disease rates are very high.

Last November at the AHA meeting in Anaheim, Calif. Dr. James Shepherd of the University of Glasgow announced the outcome of the five-year West of Scotland study, which looked at 6595 Scottish men ages 45 to 64 who had cholesterol levels of 250 to 300 mg/dl. but had never suffered a heart attack. "The results exceeded our wildest dreams," Shepherd said, reporting that men given 40 mg. of pravastatin nightly suffered one-third fewer fatal heart attacks than a group given a placebo, had one-fifth fewer deaths from all causes and needed one-third fewer bypasses. Their *total* cholesterol dropped 20 percent and their LDL, 26 percent. Protective HDL rose by five percent.

Thanks to the therapy, at the end of five years 29 more men were alive in the treated group than in the group given the placebo.

"For the first time," Dr. Shepherd said, "We have information that allows us to treat patients with raised cholesterol levels who have never had a heart attack, knowing that we will lower their cholesterol levels and not create problems — such as cancer — for them."

As the use of statins ushers in what Shepherd calls "a new era in cholesterol management and risk reduction," many people have *questions about anti-cholesterol* drugs and whom they will benefit. Here are some of those questions — and answers:

Who should be given cholesterol-lowering drugs? After the 4S study an AHA consesus panel issued guidelines, endorsed by the American College of Cardiology, to doctors for prevention of heart attack and death in patients diagnosed with coronary heart disease. These guidelines recommended drug treatment for patients with coronary heart disease when LDL was 130 or more, with the goal of bringing it below 100. They also recommended that doctors evaluate patients with LDL levels from 100 to 129, and consider them for drug therapy as well. Some doctors, such as Standford's Schroeder, *lowered the target to a total* cholesterol of 160 and an LDL below 80.

Doctors are cautious about prescribing a lifetime regimen of any medicine, no matter how well tested. For patients who have high cholesterol but haven't had a heart attack, most doctors would first try lowering cholesterol with a low-fat diet and 30 minutes of daily exercise. If diet and exercise alone didn't produce sufficient results, Harvard's Braunwald says he'd begin statin therapy at a cutoff point above 24o "especially if the patient has one or two other risk factors."

Are all statins equally effective? Four types are being prescribed now: pravastatin, lovastatin, simvastatin and fluvastatin. Although pravastatin was used in the West of Scotland study, simvastatin in the 4S study and lovastatin in several other studies, they appear to have similar cholesterol-lowering effects.

What about side effects? There are very few side effects, and those are usually mild and reversible. In the 4S study some patients (less than one percent) had an abnormality in liver enzyme function. The effect was reversed when the medication was stopped. Most cardiologists continue regular liver function tests throughout drug treatment. Another side effect is kind of inflammation of much occurred in fewer than one half of one percent of men in the West of Scotland study. Promptly treated, the condition is reversed without lasting damage.

The possibility that lowering cholesterol leaves a person vulnerable to cancer has been a worry from earlier studies. Both the 4S and West of Scotland research showed approximately the *same number of cancer cases and* cancer deaths in treated and untreated patients, indicating that reducing cholesterol was not causing the disease. "The cancer issue is pretty much a dead duck," Schroeder says.

Should earlier cholesterol-lowering drugs still be considered? The older drugs are still prescribed for patients with unusual conditions. The resins cholestyamine and colestipol and the fibrate gemfibrozil also lower LDL, "although nothing like the dramatic decreases we see with statins," LaRosa says. But these are more likely to produce side effects, such as constipation and bloating.

If take statins, can I eat anything I please? Alas, no. Marbled steaks and thick milkshakes are still out. A low-fat diet and regular exercise remain crucial parts of treatment to lower LDL cholesterol and especially to raise HDL. "You shouldn't expect *that the drug will do all the work,"* Schroeder says.

The recommendations continue to be: not more than 30 percent of calories in fat per day, not more than ten percent in saturated fat and only 200 to 300 mg. of dietary cholesterol daily (less than the amount in two egg yolks).

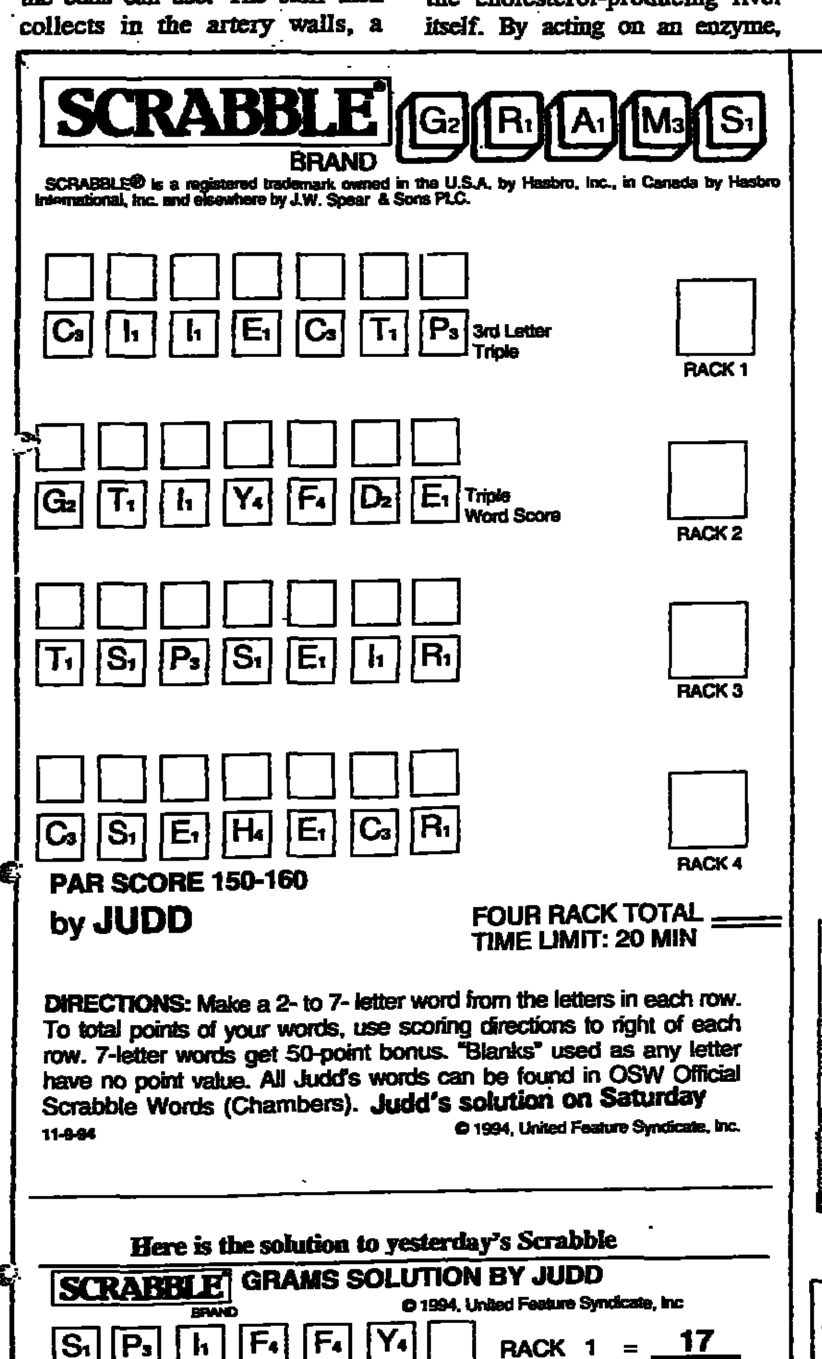
If my total cholesterol. LDL and HDL reach desirable levels, can I stop taking the drugs? No. Evidence shows that the cholesterol profile will reverse itself within a short time if the medication is stopped. Cholesterol-lowering drugs don't cure the problem, only control it.

Do the statins work as well for women as for men? In the 4S study, treated women had fewer new heart attacks and other "coronary events." Data from several pravastatin trials showed that women benefited as well as men (although women made up only six percent of the total). While most researchers are confident that statins benefit women, others recommend a definitive study focusing only on women.

Are the pills expensive? They are now, but the price is expected to drop as more come on the market and as generic forms become available. Today a daily statin dose costs about $1.50 to $3, depending on dosage, adding up to as much as $1100 a year.

"That lowering cholesterol saves lives is wonderful news for a lot of people," declares Dr. LaRosa. "Now we can focus on preventing that first heart attack, instead of waiting *until it happens and then* trying to play catchup."

(Courtesy Reader's Digest)



Here is the solution to yesterday's Scrabble

SCRABBLE BRAND GRAMS SOLUTION BY JUDD
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S P I F F Y — RACK 1 = 17
R E G A R D S — RACK 2 = 68
C H A P T E R — RACK 3 = 78
S E A M A N — RACK 4 = 8
PAR SCORE 110-120 — JUDD'S TOTAL 171

11-8-94



THOUGHT

THE most manifest sign of wisdom is continued cheerfulness.

Michel Montaigne
French essayist

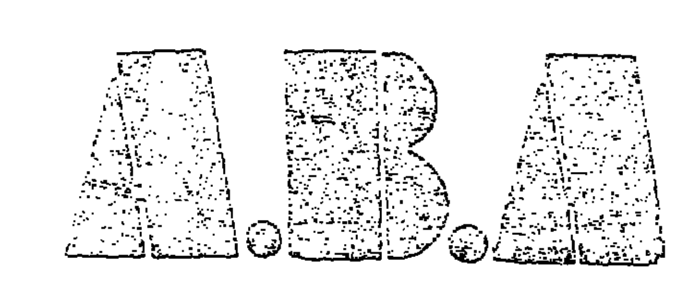
PRAYER

Noon	13:08
Evening	20:48
Dawn (tomorrow)	3:52
Sunrise (tomorrow)	5:51

هكذا من الأصل

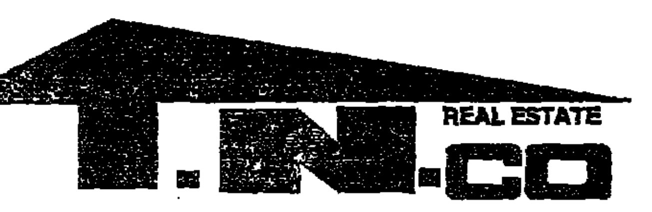
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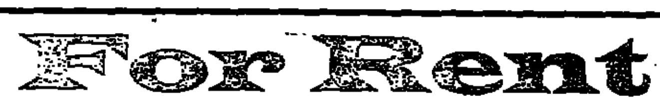
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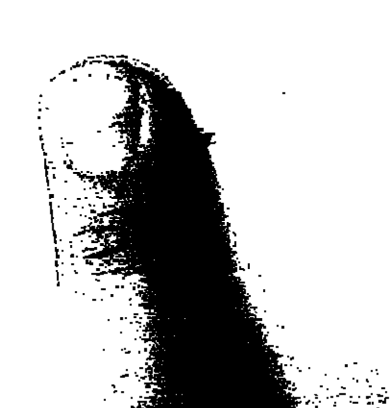


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Ireland as EU Head Will Show What Small Countries Are Made of

ROME (AFP) — Irish Foreign Minister Dick Spring declared that Ireland would prove the great capabilities of a small country during its six-month term as head of the European Union.

"From Ireland's point of view, we are determined to show that a small member state is well capable of managing the presidency in an efficient and effective manner," Spring said.

He was speaking following a meeting with Italian Foreign Minister Lamberto Dini to discuss current European dossiers a week before the Ireland takes over from Italy the six-month rotating presidency of the EU.

According to Spring, the priorities during the Irish presidency will be the intergovernmental conference on reforming the EU institutions to adapt to the community's expansion, employment and the struggle against crime and drugs trafficking.

Foreign affairs priorities will include the situation in the former Yugoslavia and the Middle East peace process, he said.

Drug Money Probe to Continue Despite Clearing of Samper

BOGOTA (AFP) — Authorities will continue probing the role played by three ministers in the alleged use of drug funds in President Ernesto Samper's 1994 electoral campaign, even though Samper has been cleared of charges he accepted the money, the federal prosecutor said.

Alfonso Valdivieso told AFP in an exclusive interview that the investigation will conclude in July "either with formal charges or with the closing of the affair."

Interior Minister Horacio Serpa, Foreign Minister Rodrigo Pardo and Communications Minister Juan Manuel Turbay are being investigated for "covering up illegal enrichment in favor of a third party."

The Lower House of Congress cleared Samper once and for all on June 12 of charges he knowingly accepted $6 million from the Cali drug cartel for the election campaign.

"What is done is done", Valdivieso said, adding however that if new elements "distinct from the initial charge" should come to light, new charges could be brought against Samper.

Valdivieso, known as "the incorruptible," has been engaged over the past year in a major crusade against corruption linked to drug money in Colombia.

He has sent several top officials to jail, including former Defense Minister Fernando Botero and seven legislators.

He said he would continue the battle, "despite all the death threats" he receives, and with the assistance of his staff of 35.

He conceded that even the dismantling of the notorious Cali cartel would not end drug trafficking "since it is an activity that is 20 years old and much too lucrative" but said he remained determined to change public attitudes toward corruption.

The federal prosecutor was upbeat about the success he had achieved so far in battling the once widespread acceptance of corruption.

"For the first time people in this country are seeing the negative facet of drug trafficking, now, society is rejecting this phenomenon, people don't easily make contact with a drug trafficker," he said.

"A Poet, a Poem" every Saturday on Page Four



MANILA, Philippines (June 24): The eight suspects in the murder of ex-colonel Rolando Abadilla, feared henchman of the latedeposed dictator Ferdinand Marcos, are presented to the press at the national police headqurters. The identity of the man who allegedly hired the eight men however was not revealed.

(AFP PHOTO)

Kim Jong-Il's Succession Delayed a Year

TOKYO (AFP) — Kim Jong-Il's formal succession as North Korean leader has been delayed to July 1997 due to an extension of the national mourning period for his late father, Kim Il-Sung, a report here said.

The Yomiuri Shimbun, quoting unidentified sources in Beijing, said the mourning period had been extended by a year due to urgent requests from the people. The elder Kim died in July 1994.

"The North Korean public's veneration of Kim Il-Sung remains strong and there has been a growing demand that the mourning period for the late president should end after the third anniversary next year," one of the sources was quoted saying.

However, the daily said that the real reason could be the unprecedented economic crisis gripping the isolated Stalinist state, aggravated by record food shortages caused by floods last year.

The crisis makes it a bad time for Kim Jong-Il to take over in July the official positions held by his father — state president and general secretary of the ruling Communist Workers' Party, the paper commented.

Several North Korea experts in Tokyo share this view, saying it would be much easier for Kim to present himself as North Korea's "new sun" in a year's time when the food shortages have been eased by the autumn harvest.

North Korea's Ambassador in Beijing, Ju Chang Jun, recently announced that the transfer would be completed in July following two years of mourning. Kim already holds the posts of chairman of the National Defense Commission and supreme commander of the armed forces.

Kim Jong-Il, 54, is regarded as the country's ruler despite not having formally taken over the reins of power. There have been no signs of any organized internal opposition to him or of any external threat.

But U.S. officials have predicted that North Korea is sinking deeper into crisis and is close to collapse.

PM Says People Will Not Vote If Karadzic Stands in Bosnia Poll

LONDON (AFP) — Bosnian Prime Minister Hasan Muratovic, reacted to the announcement of the Bosnian election date by saying that no one would take part in the elections if Serb leader Radovan Karadzic were a candidate.

In a Bosnian television report, monitored here by the BBC, Muratovic said he did not think Radovan Karadzic would be the candidate of the ruling Bosnian Serb Party, the SDS.

"I think that they are now working on a different approach towards ruining the elections. If he entered the list I do not think anybody in the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina would agree to take part in such elections."

"It is true that state institutions cannot begin to function before the elections, but it is likewise true that it would be tragic if these elections gave legitimacy to those people who have usurped power.

"I do not believe we will be able to create effective institutions with war criminals and people under their influence."

هکذا من الأجل

June 27 Explosion Manifestation of MKO's Criminal Platform

Tehran Times Service

TEHRAN — Fifteen years have elapsed since the bloody incident of Tir 7th (June 27) in which 72 of the best servants of Islam and the prominent companions of Imam Khomeini were martyred.

The Tir 7 move was launched by the MKO the Monafiqeen organization in compliance with the U.S. order in a bid to rupture the structure of then fledgling Islamic Republic of Iran.

However, the Tir 7 carnage was not the first or the last conspiracy wrought against the Islamic Republic of Iran by the imperialist and their agents.

The Islamic Revolution, drawing its strength from the anti-infidelity struggles of the Prophets has been the target of constant aggression and assault from its very inception.

Nevertheless, the Islamic Revolution has not retreated even for an inch from its rightful stances.

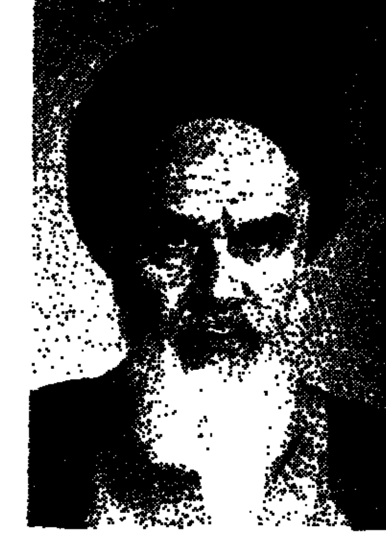
The incident of Tir 7 arose from the fact that the Islamic Revolution having its base on popular support never thought of taking precautionary measures to protect the lives of its authorities. This approach by the Islamic Republic of Iran also facilitated the infiltration of the anti-revolutionary forces and spies revolutionary organs. The anti-revolutionary elements cashed in on the free ambience of the revolution, and the gatherings where revolutionary authorities delivered speeches.

It was the continuation of this wicked and treacherous line that led the organization of Monafiqeen (the hypocrites), with the help of one of its mercenaries named Kolahi, to commit this dastardly deed. The same organization has now joined ranks with Iraqi soldiers fighting against the Islamic Iran.

While tens of Majlis deputies, ministers and other Islamic figures had gathered in the central office of the Islamic Republic Party to listen to a martyr Dr. Beheshti's speech, all of a sudden a blast ripped through the building killing 72 prominent figures who had relentlessly battled to achieve freedom and independence for the country.

The anti-revolution and their masters thought that with martyring 72 of the most experienced and outstanding officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran the pillars of the Islamic Revolution would crumble down.

Yet, the Imam's speech after two days from this bloody incident changed the whole perspective shedding light on certain realities of Islam.



Imam went on to describe the course chosen by the Islamic Republic of Iran full of hazards, martyrdom and hardships. In Imam's view the Tir 7 incident was not at all unexpected. In this regard the Imam noted," A people who have embarked on the restoration of Islamic justice, freedom and independence have already prepared themselves for martyrdom. Our enemies are in the dark about the sweeping power of the spiritual aspects of Islam and the incentive behind the sacrifices made by the Islamic Ummah.

"Indeed martyrdom makes this nation more determined in achieving their righteous objectives. Islam honors these martyrs and their families. The people of Iran are also proud of making such sacrifices to the cause of Islam. It is true that we have had great losses in this incident, yet the overpowering throng of people present on the Islamic political and social scene, their unity and dependence on the Almighty does make up for any loss. These people move on while they have placed their trust on Allah standing firmly against the Superpowers and their lackeys."



Undoubtedly, Ayatollah Beheshti was the most prominent figure among the Islamic officials martyred in the Tir 7 incident. He was possessed of a very strong character and was a man of penetrating thoughts and strong will with impassioned love for Allah. Beheshti was pious, competent and a fighter against infidelity with unwavering resolve. His lectures, teachings and books had a sweeping influence in the materialization of the Islamic Revolution. Beheshti had a good command of four foreign languages. He spent four years in Hamburg, Germany to guide the Moslem community in that country.



Beheshti had a great role in organizing the ranks of the clergy, the holding of Islamic meetings, and the directing of the revolution's affairs at highly sensitive and the most crucial moments in the process of the revolution.

Imam has depicted him as "Martyr Beheshti led the life of an oppressed and died as an oppressed and was a thorn in the eyes of the enemies of Islam. I got to know Beheshti in the course of 20 years and what makes me feel sorry for him is his being oppressed rather than his being martyred."

This was not, of course, the first time that a number of Moslems lost their lives for safeguarding Islam. In fact the Tir 7 incident likens the incidents in Uhod war in which 72 companions of the Holy Prophet lost their lives and Karbala where the same number of Imam Hussein's companions were martyred in ceaseless endeavor to achieve their righteous objectives. And this is precisely why this tragic incident will remain spotlighted in the history of the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

Biography of a Martyr: Ayatollah Dr. Seyed Mohammad H. Beheshti

Tehran Times Service

Martyr Ayatollah Dr. Seyed Mohammad H. Beheshti was born in 1928 to a religious family in Isfahan. After obtaining his bachelor's degree he moved to Qom's theological center for further studies.

He benefitted greatly from the lectures of great professors of the center, especially in the field of science and philosophy. He received his Master of Science and doctoral degrees at the University of Tehran College of Theology and Islamic Science. He began his political activities in 1952 by participating in demonstrations and helping formulate manifestos.



From 1959-1961 he immersed himself in cultural and intellectual work, endeavoring to produce the environment required.

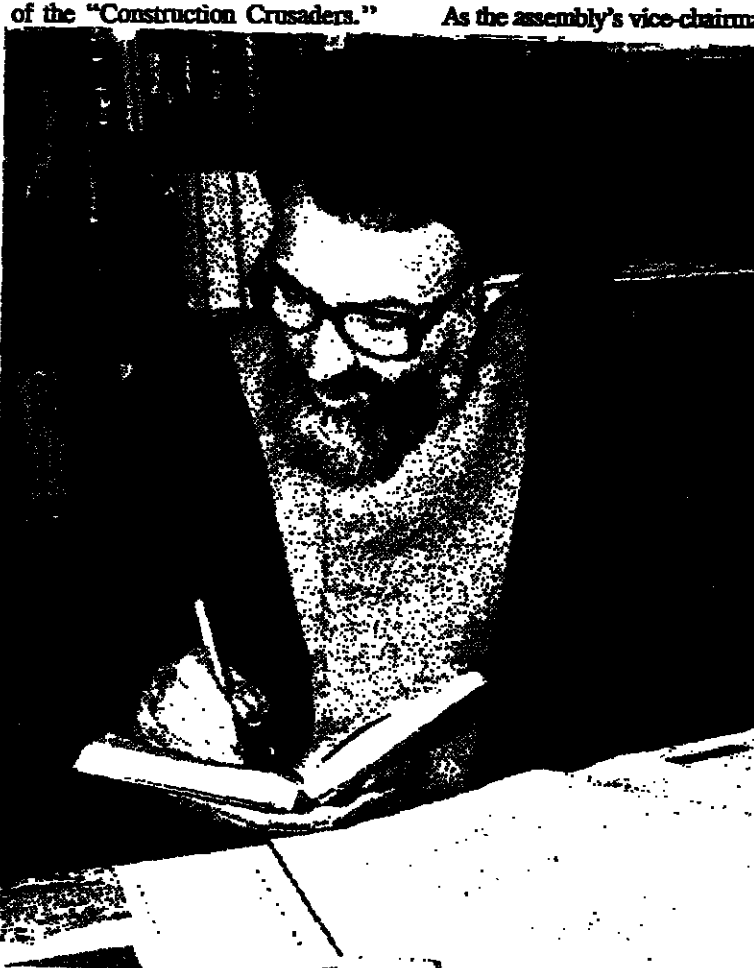
From 1965-1970 he took charge of the Islamic Center in Hamburg, Germany. Upon returning to Iran he joined struggling, secret groups in cultural and intellectual pursuits for the country. From 1977 he participated actively in the popular struggle, taking responsibility for several important functions which eventually led to the victory of the revolution.

On the threshold of the victory of the revolution, Dr. Beheshti was appointed member of the Revolutionary Council by the Imam and served as the chairman for a period of time.

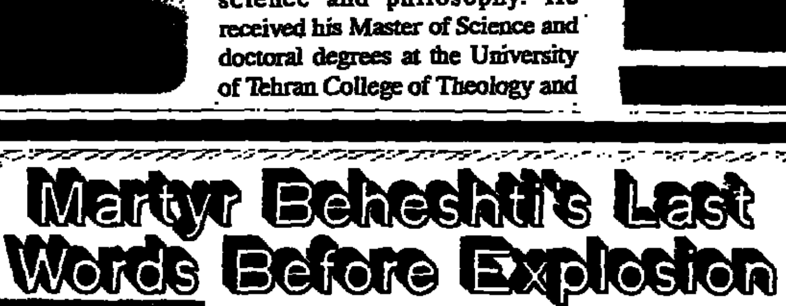
He was a founder and one of the leaders of the Islamic Republican Party and, up to the time of his death, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, as well as a leader of the "Construction Crusaders."

Dr. Beheshti was elected a popular representative to the *Khobregan* — the assembly of elected representatives — entrusted the task of writing a new constitution for the newly established republic after the revolution. *Khobregan* literally stands for "elite" or "select" in English.

As the assembly's vice-chairman, he was instrumental in fulfilling the crucial task of framing the present constitution of the Islamic Republic.



Martyr Beheshti's Last Words Before Explosion



"We should not allow the expansionists to make a pawn out of us once again, now that we are in the midst of our Revolution. We must prevent them playing with our people's destiny.

We must try and elect religious people to manage the country's affairs--individuals who will never allow themselves to jeopardize the Muslim people's destiny of Iran".

BADAMCHIAN:

Tir-7th Tragedy Revealed Criminal Nature of Counterrevolutionary Groups

Tehran Times Service

TEHRAN — The Tir-7th tragedy signaled a new epoch in the history of the Islamic Revolution as Iran lost 72 senior officials and high-ranking government executives without suffering any blow to its stability and sovereignty, said Asadollah Badamchian in an exclusive interview with the *Tehran Times.*

The tragic incident also revealed the criminal nature of the counterrevolutionary groups which were set on taking power by whatever means, he added.

"Following the victory of the Islamic Revolution in 1979, different groups with various political tendencies emerged attempting to take the lead in the political scene of the country.

"A few of them remained law-abiding, and some others launched clandestine and espionage activities, such as *Hezb-e Toudeh* (the People's Party), which had materialistic views," Badamchian said.

He went on to say that the conservative elements with eclectic beliefs, although too weak to pose serious threats to the Islamic system, embarked on political disputes.

"There were also certain underground groups like the terrorist Mojahedin Khalq Organization (MKO), which once sought to take power by instigating an uprising and gaining help from its militiamen, he added.

"Certain other groups, such as freemasonries and counterrevolutionary networks, conducted subversive activities, seeking to seize power through every possible means, even by resorting to a military coup," Badamchian said.

On the other hand, the pure Islamic belief held by the late Imam Khomeini and the ardent supporters of the Islamic Revolution had a much stronger base in Iran.

Therefore, two distinct fronts emerged in the Iranian society, Badamchian said. He added it was crystal clear that the Imam's front enjoying the support of the nation was much stronger and destined to achieve victory in the confrontation between the two.

Therefore, the groups which were in opposition with the nation felt they would soon be removed from the country's social and political scene.

Abolhassan Banisadr, the then president and one of the key figures with eclectic beliefs, who craved for yet more power in the political scene, joined the counterrevolutionary groups, particularly the terrorist MKO.

During a speech at the campus of Tehran University on March 4, 1981, Banisadr unveiled his real nature when he incited his supporters to even kill the people who opposed him.

Considering that Banisadr's supporters had reached a deadlock in their political activities, the MKO anticipated the same political future for itself. Although after the victory of the Islamic Revolution, MKO members claimed to be fervent followers of the late Imam Khomeini, as the time passed, their enthusiasm subsided.



Gradually, the MKO decided to take steps to attain power. Thus, on June 19, 1981, they staged an uprising in Tehran aiming to overthrow the Islamic government. The MKO militiamen took part in scuffles with people, killing many of them.

In short, following the victory of the Islamic Revolution, there were two lines of thought and ideology in Iran. The first, adopted by Ayatollah Beheshti and zealous followers of the late leader, underlined safeguarding the Islamic values and consolidating the revolution.

The other line of thought was a mixture of Islam and other ideologies, deviating from the true Islamic values, but masquerading as Islamic ideology. The MKO had adopted this line of thought.

The MKO, on the one hand, was far from pure Islam, not being able to adjust itself to the late Imam Khomeini's line, and on the other hand, was set on attaining political power. Consequently, it decided to do so through underhanded means.

The confrontation between the two sides culminated in the Islamic Consultative Assembly's voting on Banisadr's inefficiency to handle presidential affairs. Also, the late leader deposed him from the position of commander in chief of the armed forces. These events occurred a few days before the Tir-7th tragedy.

As the result, Banisadr and MKO members went into hiding and decided to take revenge on the people and Islamic government. After a short while, Banisadr along with head of the terrorist MKO Masoud Rajavi fled the country by air, in an aircraft which used to be the former Shah's private airplane.

The plane flew through the Turkey's airspace to France and landed on a military runway. They could not have done so without making some sort of arrangements with some other countries. Thus, it becomes clear that in collaboration with the aliens, Banisadr and MKO intended to take subversive measures against the Islamic government.

With Banisadr being deposed from the office of president and position of commander in chief of the armed forces, the only alternative left for the MKO was the assassination of revolutionary figures.

Thus, on June 27, 1981, the terrorist MKO blew up the headquarters of Islamic Republic Party and 72 senior officials and high-ranking government executives, including the then Chief Justice Ayatollah Beheshti, were martyred.

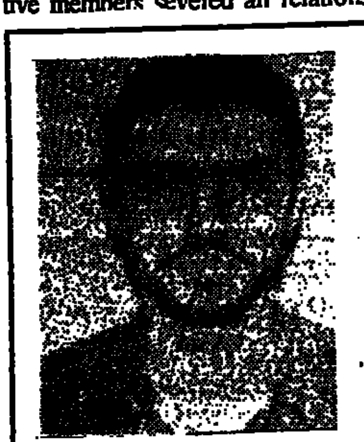
However, the terrorist organization failed to achieve its evil objectives due to the strong support of the fervent and devoted Iranian people for their leader and popular government.

Confessions of MKO Terrorists on the Tragedy of June 27, 1981

Tehran Times Service

Valliulah Safavi, pseudonym Kamran, was the MKO student sector's military commander of the west zone. Most of his activities during the period after the victory of the Revolution, related to the students' sector of the terrorist group of hypocrites. After June 20, 1981, he was in charge of several terrorist units and was eventually appointed military commander of the students' western zone. In December 1981, he was arrested while armed with a colt, grenade and poison. Following text is his confessions on the tragedy of June 28, 1981:

After a number of administrative members severed all relations



VALLIULAH SAFAVI

with the organization, following June 20, the organization's foundation was severely shattered. The organization's ranking members then decided to assassinate some leading figures of the Islamic Republic as a counteroffensive, to perform both a military operation and strike a so-called "political blow" in order to discredit the political legitimacy of the regime and question its legitimacy from a political standpoint. The mentioned blow was nothing other than the catastrophe of June 27 (Tir 7).

Their purpose was to overthrow the regime overnight in a widescale operation. It was on the one hand to show the strength of the hypocrites and on the other hand, to attract some of the forces which as a result of this act, would dissociate from the regime.

Following that catastrophe, guidelines were issued to enhance military moves for the followers in an attempt to publicize the news.

However, the organization, observing the multitude of people who took part in the funeral ceremonies of the martyrs of June 27, became apprehensive. The leading members changed their minds after a few hours and decided that the news should not even reach the organization's followers until its social reaction had been duly weighed. But the social reaction was already clear.

The next day, they ordered their forces to mobilize and ordered that all the armed elements should take to the streets and attack the police and military centers such as the mobilization centers, committees and the IRGC (Islamic Revolution Guards Corps).

Meanwhile, I should mention here that the hypocrites stated that these centers were empty and that their members had left to participate in the funeral processions and believed they could achieve an all-out victory by invading them.

But because the forces were not prepared in time and arms did not reach them, this did not happen.

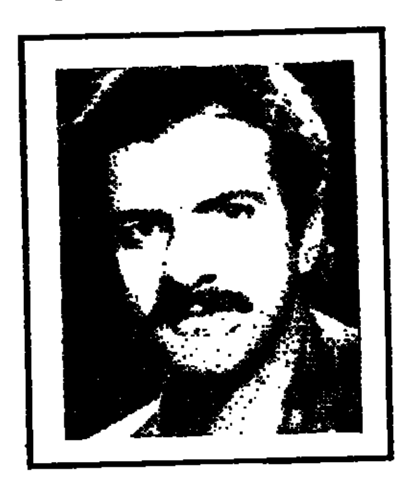
It can be concluded that the hypocrites wanted to take over power on that day but they did not succeed. But from this incident onwards, the hypocrites would mention in their slogans as usual that they were not inclined to perform a coup d'etat, to deceive their followers. Now, we are going to mention the exact statements of Rajavi in his annual analysis regarding the armed resistance quoted from a publication of the Confederation of Muslim Students' Socities.

He states on page 45 of the publication's 51st issue: "I point out here that we are not going to perform a coup d'etat, that is in general terms, we are planning to have a revolution. The revolution is at an utmost a task to be performed by the masses. This means that we should realize it by relying on the masses and we should arise, that is, they should arise".

Here we can clearly see the hypocrites' futile slogans by considering their operations and the goals they were following during the whole time.

Assassinating the Country's Leaders and State Officials

Mehran Asdaghi, pseudonym Bahram, as a member of the organization, came into contact with the hypocrites in the year 1979. When he joined the organization, he served in the Propaganda and Publication Section. Then, before June 20, he worked in the Labor Division. After that date, he was transferred to the Special Military Section of the organization and he took part in the assassination of the country's personalities. he was arrested in March 1983, while trying to escape the country. Following text is his confessions on the assassinating



MEHRAN ASDAGHI

the country's leaders and state officials:

Let us now discuss some tasks of the Special Section. One the most important of which was the assassination of leading figures and authorities of the Islamic Republic.

As our brethren explained, the organization considered the authorities of the Islamic Republic to be the greatest obstacles to their goals. The fact was that the latters continuously disclosed the real nature and lines of the organization in their speeches. Thus, at the first opportunity, they inflicted the heaviest blow upon the Islamic Republic, namely on June 27 (Tir 7) and August 30 (Shahrivar 8). As they themselves said, they destroyed the heads of the government by this blow. But they were not aware that they could not weaken the Islamic Republic system in this way; rather, these horrible crimes strengthened even more the Islamic Republic.

With these murders, the organization aimed at shaking the political legitimacy of the government, hoping that the Islamic Republic would fail to replace the martyrs by other committed individuals. Eventually, security was enhanced for the government's authorities. In this way, the hypocrites tried to set a gap between the authorities and the masses.

Some of those who were subjected to our assassination attempts in which I had participated as operations commander were: Hojjatoleslam Besharat and Mohammad Khamenei, deputies of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, Colonel Hejazei, head of the disciplinary forces, Javad Mansouri, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Haj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeini and Musavi Khoeiniha. Of course, it is not possible to go into details in respect to these assassinations here.

An issue that I should mention in connection with these assassination attempts, is that not only we failed to destroy the political legitimacy of the Islamic regime, but on the contrary, the latter became even more firmly established, fully supported by the masses.

Our ephemeral hope that the Islamic system would crumble and would be unable to replace those martyred, failed to realize. Indeed, every martyred minister or Parliament deputy was immediately replaced by another committed individual. Moreover, we were being increasingly rejected by the people, who were constantly present on the scene. Thus, our aim at segregating the leaders of the Islamic Republic from the masses brought opposite results. We came instead to be regarded as outcasts by them.



Terrorist Mojahedin Khalq Organization (MKO) members attended the court session

Sports Highlights

Tehran Times Service

ATHLETICS

NAIROBI — Twice world 800 meters champion Billy Konchellah ruled himself out of Kenya's Olympic team on Tuesday, saying he was in no shape to compete.

"I am not coming to Nairobi for the trials. I have been down with knee problems and I am now undergoing treatment. My doctors have not allowed me to do speed training yet," said Konchellah, from his summer home in the Netherlands.

ATHLETICS

PARIS — France's Stephane Diagana, the world 400 meters hurdles bronze medalist, pulled out from the French team for next month's Atlanta Olympics with a foot injury.

"There was no solution. One month ahead of the games, there was too much work to do. It was impossible. I didn't want to make it worse," said Diagana.

ATHLETIC

NYAHURURU, Kenya —Kenya's Olympic 5,000 meters silver medalist Paul Bitok said on Tuesday Ethiopian world record holder Haile Gebreselassie was the only man who could stop him winning gold at next month's Atlanta Games.

"I know the Kenyans are also very strong but the real threat will be Gebreselassie," the 26-year-old said in an interview in this high altitude town, where he has been preparing for the Olympics since April.

ATHLETICS

NYAHURURU, Kenya — Martin Kipruto Keino will try to emerge from the shadow of his illustrious father when he lines up for the 1,500 meters at Kenya's Olympic trials starting in Nairobi on Thursday.

Kipruto is the fourth son of Kipchoge Keino, Kenya's most celebrated athlete. Kipchoge won the 1968 Olympic 1,500 meters title and went on to win the steeplechase gold medal in Munich four years later.

OLYMPICS

BEIJING — China's Lin Li, the world 200 meters individual medley record holder, will quit after next month's Atlanta Olympics, Xinhua news agency said on Tuesday.

"I have decided to retire after the Olympics," Xinhua quoted her as saying in training at the Yunnan provincial swimming pool in southwestern China.

Lin, 26, won an olympic gold in the 200 event four years ago in Barcelona, and took a one-year break from competitive swimming after the Hiroshima Asian Games in 1994, where seven Chinese swimmers tested positive for performance-enhancing drugs.

RUGBY UNION

SYDNEY — Canada struggled to beat a team of university students on Tuesday in their final warm-up before a one-off test against Australia and later received a stark warning from the opposition coach.

Australian universities coach Nick Laffan said Canada would struggle to score a single point against the Wallabies in Brisbane on Saturday after watching the tourists labor to a 19-6 win over his scratch side.

CYCLING

PARIS — Tony Rominger, yet to beat Miguel Indurain in the Tour de France, believes this year's race starting on Saturday represents his last chance to defeat the three times winner.

"It will certainly be the last tour I will be able to race at a high level and I hope I can play a part in it," said the 35-year-old Swiss.

GOLF

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland — Defending champion John Daly heads a record entry of 1,919 players for this year's British Open Golf Championship at Royal Lytham and St. Annes from July 18-21.

BASEBALL

CHICAGO —The Chicago White Sox and the California Angels split a doubleheader on Monday, with the Sox taking the first game 4-2 and the Angels coming back to win the second game 6-4.

In the first game, Darren Lewis' two-out, two-run single in the bottom of the eighth inning capped a four-run rally to propel the Sox to the victory in the opener.

UNDCP, IOC Promoting Sports as Drug Abuse Prevention Tool

Tehran Times Service

TEHRAN — The Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Program (UNDCP), Girogio Giacomelli, has said that the UNDCP and the International Olympic Committee (IOC) are working in partnership to promote sport as a "drug abuse prevention tool."

"Let us take the Olympic flame as our inspiration in the fight to protect the younger generation from the scourge of drug abuse," he said in a message on the occasion of the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (June 26). This year also marks the 100th anniversary of the Olympic movement.

"Following is the text of the message: "The social and economic consequences of drug abuse and illicit trafficking are many and varied. Not all of them are immediately apparent. Perhaps most disturbing of all is the fact that the members of society at greatest risk of being harmed are at the same time its most valuable asset — its youth.

"Childhood and adolescence, times of boundless energy and rapid growth, are the critical stages of development in which are laid the foundations of the future man or women. Children, as we know, are full of curiosity: but their natural inclination to learn and to explore — the very qualities which drive them to acquire the skill needed to thrive and prosper in society — may, if unguided, push them into dangerous experimentation and risk-taking.

"Healthy growth and development require a solid framework of rules and values. The family is normally the structure which maintains the most powerful influence on attitudes and behavior patterns. Yet, in many countries social changes are putting the institution of the family under ever greater strain. For many children, problems such as migration, violence, unemployment, disease and inadequate shelter resent significant obstacles to family security. In these circumstances, the social controls exercised by home and community are weakened, and negative influence may take roots and develop in their place.

"Drug abuse and the illicit production and trade which fuel it are a vicious circle of cause and effect. The reduction of demand is a key component of any concerted attack on the phenomenon since, without a market, the traffickers cannot sell their evil merchandise.

"Prevention of substance abuse must be our goal if we are to reduce the danger to the individual, the family and the community, not to mention the heavy burden on society, which finances treatment and rehabilitation service and copes with drug-related accidents violence and crime. It is imperative, therefore, to awaken our children's interest in healthy leisure-time activities before they reach the stage of experimentation with drug and vulnerability to drug pushers.

"This year, the world celebrates the 100th anniversary of the Olympic movement. The United Nations International Drug Control Program and the International Olympic Committee are working in partnership to promote sport as a drug abuse prevention tool — a tool which cultivates precisely those characteristics which will enable boys and girls to make the correct decision when confronted with drugs.

"Sports and games build not only healthy bodies but also healthy minds, directing physical energy into striving for the good of the side, and mental effort into planning tactics and moves. Sport develops team-spirit and a sense of belonging, skills and self-confidence, and respect for oneself, for the members of the team and for one's opponent. It fosters a sense of achievement in victory and the ability to live with defeat.

"In 1996, therefore, let us take the Olympic flame as our inspiration in the fight to protect the younger generation from the scourge of drug abuse. Let us use this opportunity to steer their energy into healthy pursuits, capitalizing on the enthusiasm for sport generated by the Olympic Games and the heroic men and women competing at Atlanta."

Fredericks Close to 100 Meters World Record

HELSINKI (Reuter) — Namibia's Frankie Fredericks ran the fastest 100 meters of the year and just failed to match the world record at an international athletics event on Tuesday.

Fredericks clocked 9.87 seconds, just 0.02 seconds outside American Leroy Burrell's world record of 9.85 set in Lausanne nearly two years ago.

Britain's triple jump world record holder Jonathan Edwards, athlete of the year in 1995, jumped a season's best of 17.82 meters to comfortably win his event and revive his Atlanta Olympic chances after a disappointing start to the season.

Fredericks was helped in his magnificent run by a following wind of 1.9 meters per second, but the time was legal.

"It's the best I've run and obviously I'm tremendously happy," he told reporters. "It was cold, but I reacted well. I ran a good race, now I know what I'm capable of running."

He beat Briton Darren Braithwaite who clocked 10.13 with Canadian world champion Donovan Bailey third on 10.15.

Fredericks, quickly away and never headed, came home about five meters clear of Braithwaite with Bailey just behind.

The winning time was 0.05 seconds faster than the 9.92 of Trinidad's Ato Boldon and American Dennis Mitchell set earlier this month and, until Tuesday, the season's best legal marks.

Edwards's mark was some way short of his world record of 18.29 set at last year's world championships, but the record holder was clearly pleased.

"I'm getting there," he told reporters. "I'm very happy with the jump — the timing and rhythm are not quite there yet, but there was a bit of spark in it which there hasn't been up until now."

Edwards had taken three weeks off competition to rest heel and knee niggles, but said he now felt in good shape. "This was always going to be a test for what shape I was in, and all things considered, it was a very good performance."

Edwards only completed three jumps, but the second round leap was enough to pull him out of reach of Norway's Sigurd Njerve, second with 17.01 meters.

Elsewhere, world record holder Fernanda Ribeiro of Portugal clocked the fourth fastest time of the season to win a hard-fought women's 5,000 meters in 14 minutes 52.66 seconds, ahead of Finland's Annemari Sandell.

German javelin thrower Boris Henry also improved his personal season's best, winning his event with a throw of 86.48 meters — the sixth best this year. And Britain's Kelly Holmes won the women's 800 meters in a fast one minute, 58.53 seconds.



HELSINKI, Finland (June 25): Briton Jonathan Edwards jumps during the International Amateur Athletic Federation Grand Prix in Helsinki. Edwards managed the world's best triple-jump performance of the year in 17,82 meters.

(AFP PHOTO)

U.S. Fighters Concerned About Catching AIDS Virus at Olympics

NEW YORK (AP) — There's usually fear when you step into a boxing ring. In the case of the U.S. fighters preparing for the Atlanta Olympics, the fear isn't so much for their opponents as it is for what their opponents can pass on to them: the AIDS virus.

"I don't want to fight anybody with their blood on me, and I get AIDS," said Zahir Raheem, the 132-pounder (59.4-kilogram) on the U.S. team. "The Olympics should be the best time of my life. I don't want it to turn out to be the worst."

Raheem was among the U.S. fighters and officials who expressed their concern Tuesday over the possibility of catching the AIDS virus in the boxing ring at the Olympics next month.

Chief concern among the fighters is meeting opponents from some African countries where AIDS is common. Zimbabwe has two boxers scheduled to compete in Atlanta, while boxers from Uganda, Kenya and Zambia common are also entered in the boxing competition.

"I just pray to God nothing happens," said Jerry Dusenberry, president of U.S.A. boxing.

While athletes are tested for performance-enhancing drugs after they compete, international sports officials have consistently rejected efforts to test for the AIDS virus even in contact sports such as boxing and wrestling.

Though many U.S. states now require AIDS testing for pro boxers, international officials have rejected calls for mandatory AIDS testing for reasons partly medical and partly political. But the chief doctor for the boxing competition in Atlanta warns fighters could be at risk in a competition where athletes are coming from all corners of the world.



International Spectrum

A Glance at International Events

TEHRAN TIMES

Tehran Times Weekend Issue

Thursday June 27, 1996; Tir 7, 1375; Safar 10, 1417

Iran Spectrum



A Glance at National Events

WORLD NEWS

Wednesday, June 19

IRA Claims Responsibility for Manchester Bombing

The Irish Republican Army (IRA) claimed responsibility for the massive bomb that exploded last weekend in the northern English city Manchester, injuring 206 people.

Striking Nigerian Teachers Risk Sack

University teachers in Nigeria who have been on strike for two-and-half months face being sacked as a government ultimatum to resume work expires.

Russian Runoff Vote on July 3

The second round of presidential elections in Russia will most likely be held on July 3 after President Boris Yeltsin and his communist challenger Gennady Zyuganov agreed on this day.

NATO to Expand Membership

General Klaus Neumann, who heads the Atlantic Alliance's Military Committee, said: "I confirmed that NATO has a firm decision to enlarge".

New Factor Identified in AIDS Virus

Researchers have identified a new molecule that allows the AIDS virus to penetrate the human immune system via white blood cells.

Parliament Accepts Motion Against Yilmaz



Parliament decided to launch an enquiry against Prime Minister Mesut Yilmaz regarding his alleged role in a banking scandal five years ago.

Turkey, Croatia Sign Military Agreement

Turkey and Croatia signed an agreement that calls for cooperation in military training, logistics and the defense industry.

Finnish Farmer Finds 1,000-Year-Old Treasure

A Finnish farmer doing his spring ploughing unearthed an almost 1,000-year-old silver chain adorned with Arabian, Anglo-Saxon and Byzantine coins.

Opposition Rally in Jakarta Swells to Thousands

After an initial lackluster turnout, a rally in support of Megawati Sukarnoputri, the embattled leader of the opposition Indonesian Democracy Party (PDI) swelled to thousands in central Jakarta.

The World This Week

Kenya Closes Rwandan Embassy in Nairobi

Kenya has ordered the closure of the Rwandan Embassy in Nairobi because Kigali refused to waive the diplomatic immunity of one of its diplomats accused of attempting to assassinate former Rwandan Interior Minister Seth Sendashonga.

Sino-S. Korean Plane Project Collapsed

The Sino-South Korean $2.5 billion joint venture project to build a mid-sized passenger plane has collapsed.

Ghali Invited to G7 Summit

UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has been invited, for the first time, to attend a working meeting at a Group of Seven summit.

Thursday, June 20

17th-Century Painting Stolen

A 17th-century picture by Dutch painter Dirck van Santvoort has been stolen from Rotterdam's Boymans van Beuningen Museum.

Science Historian Dies

Thomas Kuhn, a renowned science historian, has died in Cambridge, Massachusetts at 73.

Pressure Mounts on Ciller

Foreign Minister Emre Gonensay joined the chorus of opposition to a possible coalition between former Premier Tansu Ciller's party and the Islamists, saying such a union would be a mistake.

FIFA Lifts Ban on Greece

Football's governing body announced that it has lifted a ban that would have prevented Greek teams participating in all international competitions.

Mass Grave With 100,000 Bodies Found

A mass grave from World War II where up to 10,000 people were dumped after execution by the Nazis has been found near the Belarus capital of Minsk.

OECD Forecasts for Newest Members

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) indicated that two of its newest members, Mexico and the Czech Republic, should rank among the fastest growing OECD countries next year.

India Sign No Test Ban Treaty

India said it would not sign a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty in its present form, arguing that the draft was biased in favor of major nuclear powers.

Yeltsin Fires Top Security Chiefs



President Boris Yeltsin fired his security chief Alexander Korzhakov, Federal Security Service (FSB) chief Mikhail Barsukov and First Deputy Prime Minister Oleg Soskovets.

Seoul Subway, Public Firms Avert Strike

Unionized public sector workers of the Seoul subway system and crucial Korea telecom averted crippling strikes in 11th-hour deals with management, but private firms were reeling under walkouts.

Friday, June 21

French Farmers Demonstrate

Angry farmers clashed with police across France as thousands demonstrated to demand compensation for a collapse in the beef market caused by the "mad cow" scare.

Swazi Civil Servants Join Strike

Hundreds of Swazi civil servants ignored government warnings and joined a week-long wage-related strike by teachers, affecting work in government offices across the country.

Army Alerted in Kashmir After Rains

Indian authorities sounded a red alert in Kashmir state after torrential rains killed four people, as the death toll from heavy rains soared to 283 across the country, officials said.

De Klerk's NP Ends 48 Years in Govt.

Frederik de Klerk's conservative National Party (NP) closed a 48-year-long political chapter when it participated for the last time in a parliamentary session as part of government.

Polls Show Clinton Leading Dole

Two polls published this week show President Bill Clinton holding about a 20-point lead over Republican Bob Dole in the November presidential race.

Two Tons of Uranium Missing

More than two tons of low-grade uranium has gone missing and the Norwegian radiation protection authority has started a search for it among four Norwegian companies.

Djorkaeff Named Best Player at Euro 96

Youri Djorkaeff was named the best player at Euro 96 by the Italian press the day before France's Anfield quarterfinal against Holland.

Chinese Communist Party Celebrates Birthday

The official 75th anniversary commemorations of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), reaffirming General-Secretary Jiang Zemin as successor to paramount leader Deng Xiaoping.

Violent Protest Against Israeli Road Project



More than 1,000 Palestinians protested violently against the construction by Israel of a bypass road on seized Palestinian land south of this volatile West Bank city. The protesters set fire to a car and four trucks and bulldozers working on the road near the village of Samua, about 10 kilometers (six miles) south of Alkhalil.

Olympic Torch Arrives in Nation's Capital

The torch, which has traveled 24,000 kilometers (18,000 miles) was greeted by thousands of Washingtonians.

Probe Finds No Evidence of POWs

A four-year investigation by a U.S.-Russian Commission has found no evidence that U.S. prisoners of war are being held in Russia. But the fate of some Americans shot down over the Soviet Union during the Cold War still remains a mystery.

Assad, Arafat End 3-Year Dispute

Syrian President Hafez al-Assad and Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat shook hands and embraced in Cairo to bury a bitter dispute as they met for the first time since 1993.

EU Postpones Single Currency

European Union ministers meeting in Florence agreed to defer outstanding decisions on the single currency to the next EU summit in Dublin in December.

Saturday, June 22

EU Summit Sets Out Beef Resolution

The European Union (EU) summit in Florence set out its accord ending the beef war in its final conclusions published at the end of two days of talks.

Sunday, June 23

Thousands of Animal Activists Gather

Thousands of people from across the United States and from as far as France and Taiwan converged in Washington to call for animal rights amid criticism from AIDS activists who support animal testing for medical research.

Monday, June 24

Russia to Start Chechen Pullout

The Russian army said it would start pulling out of Chechnya at the end of this week but its commander in the breakaway region traded accusations with the rebels about slow progress towards a lasting peace.

Police Open Fire on Demonstrators

Police opened fire on about 500 anti-government demonstrators in Islamabad, Pakistan killing 2 people and injuring 9 others.

Tuesday, June 25

China Attacks U.S.

United Nations Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali risks being sacrificed on the altar of U.S. elections, and the UN will lose all credibility if it becomes a tool of Washington.

LOCAL NEWS

Wednesday, June 19

Development, Revolution Are Inseparable

President Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani in Damavand, for inaugurating several projects, stressed that in the Islamic Republic of Iran advancement, development and growth mean revolution and revolution means development.

Thursday, June 27

Speaker Underlines Islamic Propagation

Majlis Speaker Hojjatoleslam Ali Akbar Nateq-Nouri said in Tehran on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of establishment of Islamic Propagation Organization that all modern means should be employed to propagate Islam and the message of the Islamic Revolution.

Leader Receives Zoroastrian Leaders

The leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Ayatollah Seyyed Ali Khamenei, told a group of participants in an international Zoroastrian convention in Tehran that Iran's Muslim people consider Zoroastrians worldwide as their own fellowcountrymen.

Friday, June 21

Austria Inks Financing Agreements With Iran

The Bank of Austria has announced the signing of several export financing agreements with Iran's five leading commercial banks.

Saturday, June 22

Iran, Germany Sign Rehabilitation Contract

Gilan Province branch of Behzisti, the National Relief and Rehabilitation Authority of Iran, signed a coopeation agreement with Karitas charity of Germany on educational and rehabilitation projects.

Sunday, June 23

18 Industrial Units Inaugurated

Some 18 industrial units were inaugurated in and around Arak, the Central Province, so far in June.

Monday, June 24

Iran Welcomes Arab Summit

Welcoming the holding of the Arab Summit, Foreign Ministry's Spokesman Morteza Sarmadi called on the Arab countries to make all efforts to confront the expansionist policies of the Illegitimate Zionist Regime.

هكذا من الأجل




Stress Can Kill

Everyday tension may cause more coronary heart disease than all the traditional culprits combined

It has long been a matter of common intuition that bottled-up anger can crack the bottle, that prolonged strain can make people sick. This folklore now has considerable scientific support.

Working independently, several groups of American medical researchers have collected evidence that certain emotional factors are primarily responsible for many of the chronic diseases that hit males hard in middle age, notably coronary heart disease. Challenging medical dogma, these doctors deny that fatty diet, cigarette smoking and lack of proper exercise pose the sole perils to men in their working prime. Much more important, they say, is stress, the body's involuntary reactions to the demanding life that we choose — or that chooses us.

These physical reactions are rooted deep in prehistoty. Early man survived in a brutal world because, along with an elaborate brain, he had the mechanisms of instantaneous, unthinking physical response when in danger. Imagine a primitive man, lying in the sun in front of his cave after the hunt, digesting. Suddenly he feels the cool shadow of a predatory carnivore, stalking. Without thinking, he reacts with a mighty surge of bodily resources.

Into his blood flash adrenal secretions that muster strength in the form of both sugar and stored fats to his muscles and brain, instantly mobilizing full energy, and stimulating pulse, respiration and blood pressure. His digestive process turn off at once so that no energy is diverted from meeting the threat. His coagulation chemistry prepares to resist wound with quick clotting. Red cells pour from the spleen into the stepped-up blood circulation to help the oxygen and cast off carbon dioxide, as ancestral man clubs at the prowling beast, or scuttles into his cave.

Today, say stress researchers, a hard-driving person reacts in much the same chemical way, although the threat is now more likely to be abstract — for example, a cool memo from a superior suggesting "merging your division with warehousing and relocating." Flash go the hormones into the blood; up goes the pulse. But the manager who receives such a memo can neither fight physically nor flee. Instead, under his forced calm, repressed rage builds without any adequate target — expect himself. If the threat recedes or is overcome, stability returns. But if the attach is prolonged, his defense system gradually wears down. And them deterioration sets in.

> *Stress kills more than 3,000 people in Britain each week through its almost inevitable corollary — the heart attack. Manual workers are at least risk. At highest risk are airline pilots, journalists, judges and salesmen.*
>
> *"The danger signals are not simply the traditional knife pain in the chest," says Dr. Malcolm Carruthers of St. Mary's Hospital, London, who is working on a major research project on stress sponsored by the Medical Research Council, the Sports Council and the British Heart Foundation. "The real early warning is more likely to be an increase in the reactions that contribute to the risk of an attack: frustration, anger, irritability, thinking that everyone is against you and that you must work harder to achieve the same results as before. These in turn produce fear symptoms — sweating, rapid pulse and high blood pressure — which drugs will only mask, not cure."*
>
> *The answer, say doctors, lies in a new philosophy of life: missing the train without fretting, driving as if roads were a convenience rather than a testing ground for spite, caring less for status symbols, sharing the work load with an assistant you trust to do the job without your supervision.*
>
> *Adds Dr. Carruthers, "It is not the 'never well' type of person who gets an early heart attack. It is the 'never ill' exclusive who won't delegate, or the clerk who comes in even if it kills him — and it frequently does."*

Dr. Hans Selye, a Canadian who has become the world's acknowledged authority on the implications of stress, likens each man's supply of life energy — his ability to withstand stress — to deep deposits of oil; once the man has summoned it up and burned it, it is gone. If he picks a high-stress career, he spends his portion fast and ages fast. He is then a prime candidate for an early coronary. If not a coronary, it may be migraine, ulcers, asthma or ulcerative colitis. Or perhaps a collision on the road — stressed people are more accident-prone. In broad terms, man the predator now preys internally on himself.

Increasingly, stress research centers on heart disease, and for good reason. Cardiovascular ailments now take an appalling annual toll in lives of Americans in vigorous middle age: of the nearly 700,000 people who die from coronary heart disease in the United States each year, some 175,000 are under 65.

Experts at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research, among other, are not impressed with the conventional medical wisdom regarding this "epidemic" of coronaries. Institute psychologist John French says that the known risk factors do not nearly account for the incidence of the disease. He maintains that "if you could perfectly control cholesterol, blood pressure, smoking, glucose level and so on, you would have controlled only about one-quarter of the coronary heart disease."

Warning to Workers. To a great extent, argues French, the problem is the job. "The stresses of today's organizations can pose serious threats to the physical and psychological well-being of organization members. When a man dies or becomes disabled by a heart attack, the organization may be as much to blame as the man and his family."

A survey conducted throughout America by French's colleague, Robert Khan, found evidence of widespread occupational stress. Results indicated that 35 percent of the employees questioned had complaints about a lack of clarity in the scope and responsibilities of the work they were supposed to be doing. Nearly half — 48 percent often found themselves trapped in the middle between people who wanted different things from them. Some 45 percent of the sample complained of overload, either more work then they could possibly finish during an ordinary working day, or more than they could do well enough to preserve their "self-esteem."

Other occupational stresses found by the survey included insecurity associated with having to venture outside normal job boundaries; difficult bosses or subordinates; worry over carrying responsibility for other people; the lack of a feeling of participation in decisions governing their jobs — a malaise, adds French, that distinctly lowers productivity.

Management jobs carry higher risks than most. In a detailed study carried out at the Goddard Space Flight Center, University of Michigan researchers found that administrators were much more subject to stress than engineers or scientists. Responsibility for people, French explains, causes more stress than responsibility for things.

This confirms the work of two California cardiologists, Meyer Friedman and Ray Rosenman, and their staff at the Harold Brunn Institute of Mount Zion Hospital in San Francisco. Over the past 20 years, they have built up an impressive case that behavior patterns and certain types of modern-day stress are principal culprits in the high incidence of coronary heart attacks among middle-aged people — and that personality together with excessive diet, sedentary living and risk factors such as blood cholesterol, high blood pressure and cigarette smoking, is of vital importance.

Their strongest evidence is the test program carried out between 1960 and 1970. A total of 3,500 men, aged 39 to 59, with no known history of heart disease, were interviewed and classified as one of two types. Those designated Type A are characterized by relatively intense drive, aggressiveness, ambition, competitiveness, pressure for getting things done and the habit of pitting themselves against the clock.

Those designated Type B may be equally serious, but are more easygoing in manner, seldom become impatient and take more time to enjoy leisure. They do not feel driven by the clock. Not preoccupied with social achievements, they are less competitive and even speak in a more modulated style.

Late-Night Extra. Surprisingly, Type A's probably go to bed earlier than Type B's, who tend to get interested in things irrelevant to their careers and sit up late, or simply socialize.

When the study ended, 257 of the test group — who were roughly half A's and half B's — had developed coronary heart disease. Seventy percent of the victims had been Type A's. Thus Type A's are from two to three times more likely than the Type B's to get heart disease in middle age.

Even more emphatic is the picture that emerged when A's and B's were evaluated with respect to the generally accepted risk factors for heart trouble. As a group, the A's had higher cholesterol levels than the B's. But it was found that even the A's whom the conventional wisdom would have rated safer in blood pressure, parental history, or any combination of the usual risk factors were more likely to develop coronary heart disease. Conversely, B's could show adverse ratings in blood pressure and other factors and still be relatively safe.

What creates a Type B or Type A? These cardiologists do not know. But to them it is obvious that both heredity and environment are involved. A's are naturally attracted towards careers of aggressiveness and pressure. Life today offers plenty of these. What Type A's need, but cannot easily achieve, is restraint, says Dr. Friedman.

Now that even cardiologists are beginning to believe that heart disease can be traced to unrelenting competitiveness and baffled fury, can we anticipate a hypochondriacal wave of concern over stress? Quite likely. Nothing fascinates the layman more than folklore finally validated by reputable scientists.

(Courtesy the Reader's Digest)

Wait for a sta... on how to "Stress-proof" Your Home" in our next weekend issue.

Entertaining in Style

You will need....	1 small red cabbage
	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. beef, rinded
	2 oz. butter
Preparation time 15 minutes	2 large onions, peeled
	4 dessert apples
	salt and pepper to taste
Cooking time 45 minutes	2 tablespoons brown sugar
	2 tablespoons vinegar

Slice cabbage finely, removing core and outside leaves. Fry the beef until crisp in a little of the butter and remove to a warm plate. Add rest of butter to pan (reserving $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.) and cook onions gently until pale golden. Core and slice the apples (see *Quick Tip below*).

In a strong saucepan place layers of cabbage, apple, onion and beef, seasoning each layer with salt and pepper, a little sugar and vinegar. Pour over 1 teacup boiling water.

Finish with a layer of sugar and a few knobs of butter.

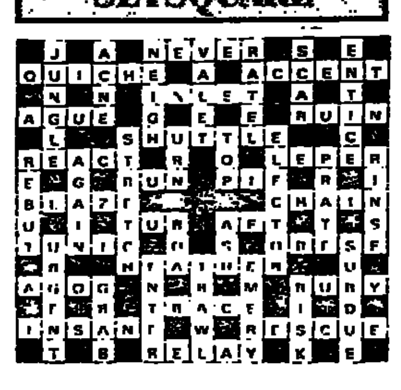
Cover and simmer gently for about 45 minutes.

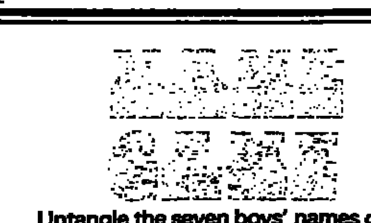
Serves 4.

QUICK TIP

When preparing apples for savory dishes have a bowl of slightly salted water on the table. Put the apple slices in as they are prepared; drain well before use. This will prevent them from going brown.

Answers to Last Week's SETSQUARE





Untangle the seven boys' names given in jumbled form below and place them in the rows of the grid so that the shaded squares spell a girls' name, reading diagonally.

RID ARCH

WAIL MIL

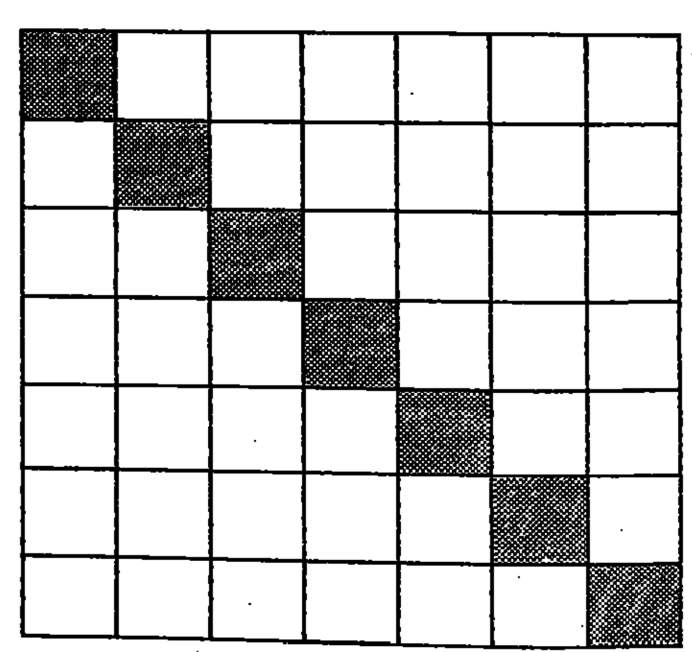
DYE FROG

THE PENS

GAS LOUD

TACK RIP

LET BRIG



(Solution next Thursday)



Feature

Facets of Countries

Spotlight: Austria

Tehran Times Service

Despite their cherubic faces, spick and span appearances and voices angelic enough to turn Scrooge into a philanthropist, the boys are all "real boys," as the director pronounced with a sigh.

The world renowned Vienna Boys' Choir was founded in 1498 for the church. It features angelic singing which can only be produced by the unbroken voices of boys who are about 10-14 years old.

Despite their cherubic faces, spick and span appearances and voices angelic enough to turn Scrooge into a philanthropist, the boys are all "real boys," as the director pronounced with a sigh. He should know, being a choirboy himself in the '50s.

On tour, each choir is accompanied by the choirmaster, a tutor and a nurse who is like their mother. Prior to a performance, the boys are forbidden to drink any milk products or very cold drinks. Why? "The milk leaves a white film on tongues and affects the vocal chords. Tea is permissible."



Members of the Vienna Boys' Choir, in their signature sailor suits.

Home for the boys is an imposing, classic palace of noble proportions, gleaming sedately amid manicured lawns, orchards and vast gardens trimmed with blossoms. It looks slightly frayed at places but the *Augartenpalais* was built as an imperial residence in the late 17th century until 1949 when it was turned over to the choir. The furnishing is rather Spartan though the lavishly decorated ceilings, balconies and sweeping staircases speak amply of its royal heritage. The spacious office of the choir's director, Dr. Tautschnig, overlooks the gardens.

"There are actually four Vienna Boys' Choirs. Many assume there is only one but of course it is not possible to meet the high demand and be in so many places simultaneously. Each choir has 25 boys and we total an average of 300 major concerts annually.

The Vienna Boys' Choir is a private trust and is totally self-sustaining, deriving its sources of revenue entirely from concert fees. The boys are aged between 10 and 14. There are now 100 active boys with 50 being prepared, of which 30 are nine years and 20 are eight years.

During their average four years of singing, they do not receive a single schilling nor are they paid a stipend.

Dr. Tautschnig looked aghast at such a plebeian suggestion as financial reward. "The Vienna Boys' Choir was supposed to be the property of the monarch under the Austro-Hungary Empire. The famous signature sailor suits were worn by children of the best families of the land. With the collapse of the monarchy after the war, they were barred from wearing the imperial uniforms so the sailor suits were the next best alternative.

To be a choirboy, one does not need to be blonde, blue eyed and fair skinned. Twice a year there are auditions open to any boy regardless of rank and connections. The criteria are a good voice and an aptitude for music. All expenses from schooling to accommodation to food and travel are borne by the Trust and by concert fees.

Once a chorister's precious voice breaks, he is not dragged by the hair and thrown into the nearest gutter as rumor has it. As the soprano or alto squeaks into a tenor or base, they carry on regular schooling elsewhere. However, their love for music is irretrievably imbedded.

"Many in fact prayed their voices will revert back but of course this is not possible due to hormonal changes. Former choirboys are in various professions but a vast majority become professional musicians like members of famous orchestras, choirmasters, teachers or conductors," observed Dr. Tautschnig. Then there is the chance to "retire" to a special lodge in the palace compound.

The Vienna Boys' Choir has been received by innumerable heads of state. Foreign dignitaries often include the *Augartenpalais* in their official itinerary. The choir pays annual visits to almost every European country and has toured the U.S. 53 times. It has completed 12 Asian tours and is a runaway success in Japan though the Japanese probably don't understand a syllable. It has likewise made another 12 trips to Australasia and 11 trips to Africa and South America. (Courtesy of *Changi*, September 1990.)

Vienna's Music, Monuments and Museums

Tehran Times Service

Sedate, refined and cultured—the key to enjoying Vienna lies in its grand cafes, concert halls and opera houses, monumental museums and imperial architecture.

Vienna's reputation for classical music dates back to the imperial age of the Habsburgs, whose reign ended with the death of Franz Josef in 1916. The city is home to one of the world's greatest orchestras (the Vienna Philharmonic) and the Vienna Boys' Choir (see feature). But the city hasn't always been kind to its prodigies. Reactions to Mahler, Beethoven and Schoenberg, among the many great composers who lived here in the 19th century, were often hostile. Mozart for all the brouhaha, initially ended up in an unmarked grave.

Now Vienna is conscious of its part to the point of reverence. Parks are graced with monuments to composers and even a week of intensive museum-hopping wouldn't cover all the city's superb art collections.

The pomp and splendor of Viennese architecture provides a perfect setting for such a concentration of culture. Above the gleaming shop fronts the pilastered *palais*, a curving gable or some stony-eyed Atlas straining beneath a lintel catches the eye.

Many of Vienna's great cultural powerhouses line the Ringstrasse (or Ring), a grand boulevard built by Franz Josef along the line of the medieval city walls (there is almost nothing left of Medieval Vienna). The Renaissance-style Opera House, Burgtheater, Kunsthistorisches Museum and Natural History Museum are interspersed with gardens and green spaces.

Within the Ring, the heart of the old city is about a mile across—the best area for strolling. Stephansdom, with its Gothic spire and patterned, tiled roof dominates the central square, while the baroque domes and pillars of the Hofburg, the palace complex of the Habsburgs, lie to the west.

Main Sights

STEPHANSDOM (St. Stephen's Cathedral)

At the heart of the Ring sits Stephansdom, with its soaring Gothic spire and roof of colored tiles in patterns of neat zigzags and Austrian eagles. The most interesting parts of the interior are the catacombs and the pulpit, decorated with the four Feathers of the Church. The visitor can go up the north and south towers for a view of the city.

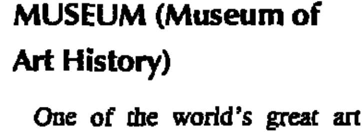


BELVEDERE

Prince Eugene's baroque summer palace, actually two buildings linked by a formal geometric garden, now houses three museums. Of these, the star collection is that of the *Jugendstil* (Viennese art nouveau) artists on the squeaky second floor of the Upper Belvedere—Klimt, Schiele, and Kokoschka are all well-represented.

The columns of the Karlskirche are patterned after Trajan's Column in Rome.

Walk past the neatly trimmed hedges and cascading fountains down to the Lower Belvedere to see the Austrian Baroque Museum with Messerschmidt's Grotesque Hall of "gurning" heads, the Red Marble Hall, and the original lead Donner Fountain. The separate orangery contains a good collection of medieval art.



KUNSTHISTORISCHES MUSEUM (Museum of Art History)

One of the world's great art collections is housed in one of a pair of monumental domed buildings on the Ring (the other contains the Natural History Museum). If you're pushed for time, start with the picture galleries on the first floor. As well as an excellent Italian section, there are three rooms of Rubens, one of Brueghels, and some Cranachs, Durers, and Holbeins. Don't miss Canova's sculpture of Theseus and the Centaur.

The Egyptian antiquities on the ground floor are also worth a visit, with granite statues and sarcophagi, neatly hieroglyphed tablets and stelae, and mummified crocodiles, cats and snakes.



HOFBURG

This huge imperial palace complex comprises several buildings as succeeding Austrian rulers each made their own additions. The rooms that once belonged to Maria Theresa are now the official residence of the president of Austria.

The *State Apartments*, still much as they were during Franz Josef's reign, are more interesting for the historical background on the Habsburgs than for the decor. Elizabeth's "gymnasium" has a climbing frame and a couple of wooden rings stuck incongruously into the stucco.

The *Albertina* contains a superb collection of graphic art, including drawings, prints, watercolors, and sketches by Durer, Klimt, Schiele, and Rubens. The Schatzkammer, or Treasury, includes the Crown of the Holy Roman Empire and the Habsburg crowns.

SCHONBRUNN PALACE

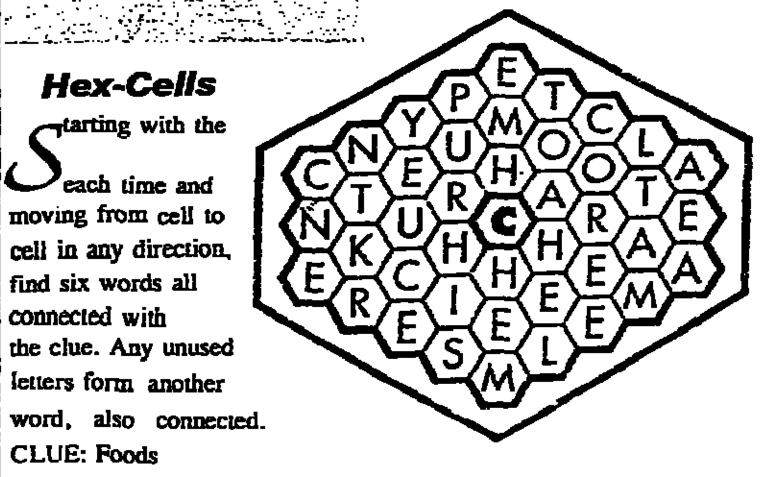
The imposing summer palace of the Habsburgs, set in beautiful gardens, can be reached by tram or U-bahn from the center in about 20 minutes. A guided tour of the State Apartments takes in 40 of the 1,500 rooms, including the Long Gallery, where balls are still held twice a year, the Hall of Mirrors, where six-year-old Mozart gave a concert to Maria Theresa, and the Empress's Million Room, with lots of Middle Eastern miniatures incorporated into the walls.

Walk past the rooms, see the Palm House through the Botanical Gardens to the Gloriette, a classical arcade with a good view of the palace. If you continue to the other end of the park you can walk through the Hietzing Cemetery, where Gustav Klimt and Otto Wagner are buried, and then take a bus to Schonbrunn past the house where Katharina Schratt, Franz Josef's confidante, used to live. (Courtesy of *Choice Travel Magazine*, November 1991).

Hex-Cells

Starting with the C each time and moving from cell to cell in any direction, find six words all connected with the clue. Any unused letters form another word, also connected.

CLUE: Foods



(Answers will appear next week.)

1. Concentrate
2. Centipede
3. Accentuate
4. Innocent
5. Centigrade
6. Percentage
7. Recently
8. Bicentennial
9. Center
10. Scent
11. Complacent
12. Incentive
13. Reticent
14. Magnificent
15. Crescent
16. Decent
17. Eccentric
18. Effervescent
19. Descent
20. Adolescent
21. Centaur
22. Egocentric
23. Opalecent
24. Concupiscent
25. Amniocentesis
26. Licentious
27. Cognoscente
28. Translucent
29. Century
30. Concentric

Brain Teaser

Fascinating Facts

TODAY IN HISTORY

1697 – Elector Augustus of Saxony is named king of Poland, succeeding John III.

1795 – British forces land at Quiberon to aid revolt in Brittany.

1801 – Cairo surrenders to British forces.

1857 – Massacre of Cawnpore, India, where British soldiers and male residents are excluded after promise of safe conduct by the Indians.

1858 – China signs treaty with France, opening China to further commerce with the West.

1877 – Russian forces cross Danube River in war against Turkey.

1929 – Kemal Ataturk suppresses communist propaganda in Turkey.

1932 – A constitution is proclaimed in Siam (Thailand).

1943 – U.S. bombers attack German-occupied city of Athens, Greece, in World War II.

1944 – Allied forces take Cherbourg, France, in World War II.

1946 – Foreign ministers of Britain, United States, Soviet Union and France transfer Dodecanese Islands from Italy to Greece and areas of northern Italy to France.

1950 – UN Secretary General Trygev Lie urges members of United Nations to assist South Korea in repelling North Korean attacks. U.S. President Harry S. Truman orders Air Force and Navy into Korean conflict.

1972 – Northern Ireland enjoys first day of peace in almost three years as Irish Republican Army begins cease-fire.

1988 – Pope John Paul II, on Austria visit, gives warm greeting to President Kurt Waldheim, under attack for alleged complicity in Nazi war crimes.

1989 – More people put on trial in China for taking part in rioting during suppression of nation's democracy movement.

1990 – Contra commanders surrenders their weapons to Nicaraguan President Violetta Barrios de Chamorro in a ceremony making the end of the country's civil war.

1991 – Ukrainian lawmakers soundly reject President Mikhail Gorbachev's proposed union treaty.

1992 – Crown Prince Alexander, the heir to the Yugoslav throne, receives an emotional welcome upon his return, hopeful of reestablishing the monarchy.

1993 – U.S. fires 23 Tomahawk cruise missiles at Iraqi Intelligence compound in Baghdad.

1994 – Freezing temperatures covered large area of Brazil's coffee-grown regions causing losses of nearly a quarter of next year's crop.

CANDID CAMERA



Abbas Kowsari — Tehran Times

TOMORROW IN HISTORY

1541 – Leonard Lord Gary is executed for treasonable dealing with Geraldines while lieutenant of Ireland.

1629 – Peace of Alais ends Huguenot revolt in France.

1797 – France occupies Ionian Islands of Greece.

1895 – Raids are launched from Bulgaria into Macedonia following founding of an external Macedonian Revolutionary Organization at Sofia.

1942 – British 8th army retreats from Germans to El Alamein in North Africa in World War II. German forces launch counterattack against Soviets in Kharkov region.

1948 – Yugoslav is expelled from Cominform for hostility to Soviet Union.

1950 – North Korean soldiers capture Seoul as South Koreans retreat south of Han River.

1956 – Labor riots are put down in Poznan, Poland, with heavy loss of life.

1986 – West European leaders, meeting in the Netherlands, delay indefinitely imposing economic sanctions against South Africa.

1988 – U.S. military attache to Greece is killed by powerful car bomb that blows his armor-plated auto off road as he leaves home for Athens office.

1990 – Philippine soldiers wearing masks and civilian clothes fire on mourners carrying the coffin of a slain communist rebel, killing two and later arresting 21 others.

1991 – Yugoslav Army declares a cease-fire after nearly two days of fighting to keep Slovenia from seceding.

1992 – A firefight between Serbian tanks and soldiers, and Bosnian forces at Sarajevo Airport delays French President Mitterands departure for 20 minutes.

1993 – Thousands of illegal Albanian immigrants in Greece, are rounded up and sent home in bus convoys as police crackdown following Albania's expulsion of a Greek Orthodox priest.

1994 – Three masked gunmen seized a bus and took about 40 passengers hostage near the southern Russian city of Mineralnye Vody.

Short Story

A Haunted House

By Virginia Woolf

Whatever hour you woke there was a door shutting. From room to room they went, hand in hand, lifting here, opening there, making sure — a ghostly couple.

"Here we left it," she said. And he added, "Oh, but here too!" "It's upstairs," she murmured. "And in the garden," he whispered. "Quietly," they said, "or we shall wake them."

But it wasn't that you woke us. Oh, no. "They're looking for it; they're drawing the curtain," one might say, and so read on a page or two. "Now they've found it," one would be certain, stopping the pencil on the margin. And then, tired of reading, one might rise and see for oneself, the house all empty, the doors standing open, only the wood pigeons bubbling with content and the hum of the threshing machine sounding from the farm. "What did I come in here for? What did I want to find?" My hands were empty. "Perhaps it's upstairs then?" The apples were in the loft. And so down again, the garden still as ever, only the book had slipped into the grass.

But they had found it in the drawing room. Not that one could ever see them. The window panes reflected apples, removed in the drawing room, the apple only turned its yellow side. Yet, the moment after, if the door was opened, spread about the floor, hung upon the walls, pendant from the ceiling — what? My hands were empty. The shadow of a thrush crossed the carpet; from the deepest wells of silence the wood pigeon drew its bubble of sound. "Safe, safe, safe," the pulse of the house beat softly. "The treasure buried; the room..." the pulse stopped short. OH, was that the buried treasure?

A moment later the light had faded. Out in the garden then? But the trees spread darkness for a wandering beam I sought always burnt behind the glass. Death was the glass; death was between us; coming to the woman first, hundred of years ago, leaving the house, sealing all the windows; the rooms were darkened. He left it, left her, went North, went East, saw the stars turned on the Southern sky; sought the house, found it dropped beneath the Downs. "Safe, safe, safe," the pulse of the house beat gladly. "The Treasure yours."

The wind roars up the avenue. Trees stoop and bend this way and that. Moonbeams splash and spill wildly in the rain. But the beam of the lamp falls straight from the window. The candle burns stiff and still. Wandering through the house, couple seek their joy.

"Here we slept," she says. "Walking in the morning —" "silver between the trees." "upstairs —" "In the garden —" "When summer came—" "In winter snowtime — "The doors go shutting far in the distance, gently knocking like the pulse of a heart.

Nearer they come; cease at the doorway. The wind falls, the rain slides silver down the glass. Our eyes darken; we hear no steps beside us; we see no lady spread her ghostly cloak. His hands shield the lantern. "Look," he breathes. "Sound asleep."

Stooping, holding their silver lamp above us, long they look and deeply. Long they pause. The wind drives straitly ; the flame stoops slightly. Wild beams of moonlight cross both floor and wall, and meeting, stain the faces bent; the faces pondering; the faces search the sleepers and seek their hiding joy.

"Safe, safe, safe," the heart of the house beats proudly. "Long years —" he sighs. "Again you found me." "Here she murmurs, "sleeping; in the garden reading; laughing, rolling apples in the loft. Here we left out treasure —" Stooping, their light lifts the lids upon my eyes. "Safe! safe! safe!" the pulse of the house beats wildly. Waking, I cry "Oh, is this Your buried treasure? The light in the heart."

JULY

July, seventh month of the modern Western year, having 31 days. The name comes from Julius Caesar, in whose honor the month was dedicated by Mark Antony in the year of Caesar's death. Before that the Romans had called it Quintilis, as it was the fifth month in their old 10-month calendar. The Anglo-Saxons called July "Hay month."



Harvest time is the subject of the July panel in the relief series representing the months of Amiens Cathedral, France.

Stories of Nasreddin

I Am Carrying the Sack

Nasreddin went to the market one day and bought a lot of goods. Later he found the sack in which he put the food very heavy, so he sat on the back of the ass and put the sack on his shoulder. His friends who saw him in this position asked:

- Why don't you put that heavy sake on the back of the ass instead of you carrying it?

- Can't you see, the poor animal can not even carry me. How can I load him with this heavy sack, too?



